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BULLETIN No. 7.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SECTION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

[Under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.]

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U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

FOR

AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

NORWAY.

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WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1896.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

The following table is an estimate of the values of the standard coins of the principal nations, prepared by the Director of the Mint, under the provisions of the act of August 28, 1894, section 25, and contained in Department Circular No. 51 of the United States Treasury Department issued April 1, 1896, and proclaimed by the Secretary of the Department to be the values of such coins in terms of the money of account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States on or after April 1, 1896, expressed in any of such metallic currencies:

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	U. S. gold value.	Coins.
Argentina	Gold and silver.	Peso	$0.96,5	Gold: argentine ($4.82,4) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.20,3	Gold: former system—4 florins ($1.92,9), 8 florins ($3.85,8), ducat ($2.28,7), and 4 ducats ($9.14,9). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns ($4.05,2), 10 crowns ($2.02,6).
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54,6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A. (except Newfoundland).	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Central American States.	Silver	Peso	.49,3	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold and silver.	Peso	.91,2	Gold: escudo ($1.82,4), doubloon ($4.56,1), and condor ($9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael { Shanghai	.72,9	
		Tael { Haikwan (customs)	.81,2	
		Tael { Tientsin	.77,3	
		Tael { Chefoo	.76,3	
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso	.92,6	Gold: doubloon ($5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94,3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
France	Gold and silver.	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold	Mark	.23,8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86,6½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver.	Drachma	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
India	Silver	Rupee	.23,4	Gold: mohur ($7.10,5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver.	Lira	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold and silver.*	Yen { Gold	.99,7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
		Yen { Silver	.53,2	Silver: yen.
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.53,6	Gold: dollar ($0.98,3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	Florin	.40,2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Silver†	Ruble { Gold	.77,2	Gold: imperial ($7.71,8) and ½ imperial ($3.86).‡
		Ruble { Silver	.39,5	Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold and silver	Peseta	.19,3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04,4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard. † Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard. ‡ Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half imperial = $3.98.6.

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NORWAY.

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1896.

The publications heretofore issued by the Section of Foreign Markets are as follows:

Bulletin No. 1.—Great Britain and Ireland.
Bulletin No. 2.—The German Empire.
Bulletin No. 3.—France.
Bulletin No. 4.—Canada.
Bulletin No. 5.—Netherlands.
Bulletin No. 6.—Belgium.
Circular No. 1.—Peaches and Other Fruits in England.
Circular No. 2.—American Dried Apples in the German Empire.
Circular No. 3.—Imports and Exports for 1893 and 1894.
Circular No. 4.—An Example for American Farmers and Dairymen.
Circular No. 5.—Treaty of China and Japan.
Circular No. 6.—Imports and Exports, 1893, 1894, and 1895.
Circular No. 7.—Extension of Markets for American Feed Stuffs.
Circular No. 8.—The Manchester District of England as a Market for American Products.

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THE WORLD'S MARKETS FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

NORWAY.

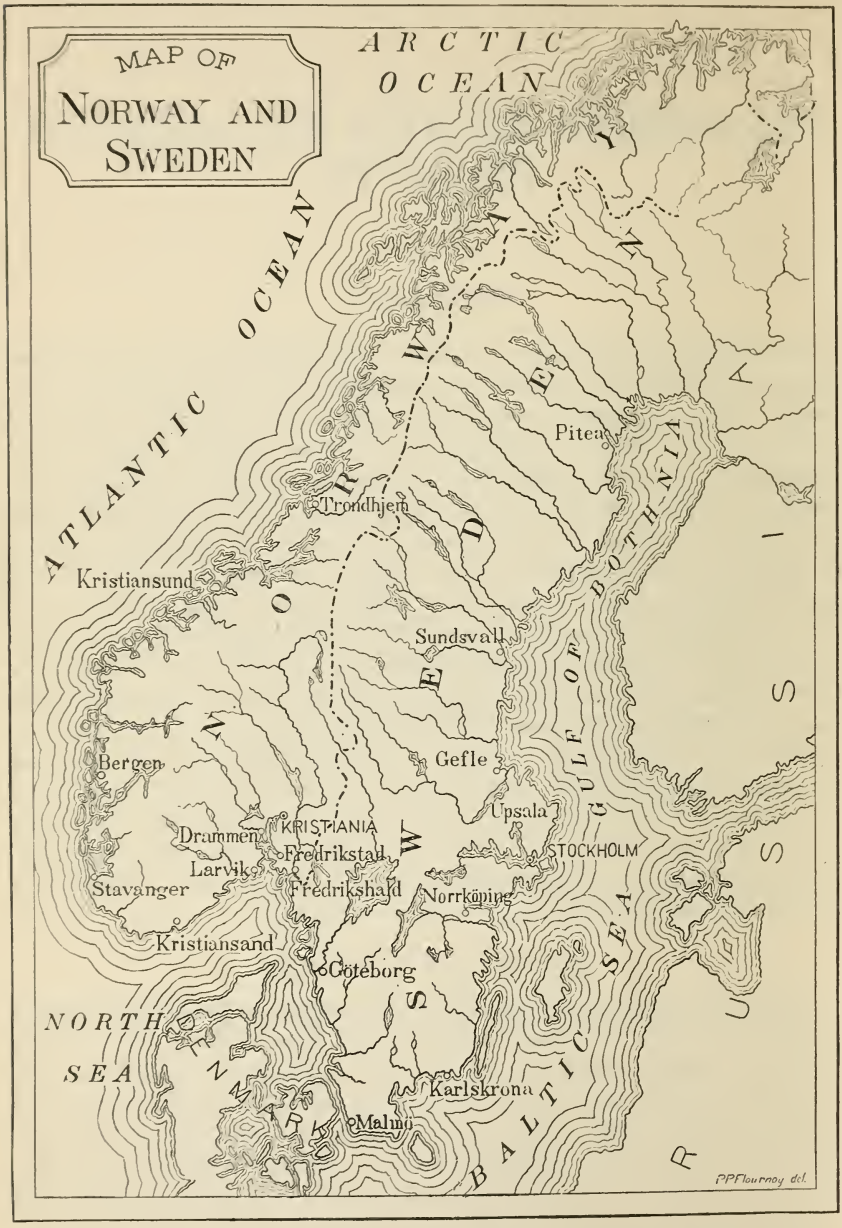
The statistical information printed in this bulletin has been compiled almost exclusively from official publications of the Norwegian Government. Three important works, issued yearly by the national bureau of statistics, viz, Tabeller vedkommende Norges Handel (Statistics of Norwegian Commerce), Statistisk Aarbog for Kongeriget Norge (Statistical Yearbook of Norway), and Meddelelser fra Det statistiske Centralbureau (Journal of the Central Bureau of Statistics), have contributed a major portion of the material presented, though several special reports of the bureau, chief among them being Norges Jordbrug og Fædrift i Femaarsperioden 1886–1890 (Statistics of Agriculture and Live Stock for the Quinquennial Period 1886–1890), have also been drawn upon. For such data as have been been given on authority other than the official publications referred to above, care has been taken in every case to mention the source. In quoting statistics of value the monetary denominations of Norway have been converted into their equivalents in United States currency, the Norwegian krone being rated at $0.268 in our money. In the case of weights and measures, however, the denominations of the metric system,[1] which is now in general use in Norway, have for the most part been retained.

POSITION AND BOUNDARIES.

Norway, the western division of the Scandinavian peninsula, extends from 57° 59′ to 71° 11′ north latitude, and from 4° 59′ to 31° 11′ east longitude, and is bounded on the east by Sweden, on the northeast by Russian Lapland, and on all other sides by the sea. Its shores are washed by the Arctic Ocean on the north, the Atlantic on the west, the North Sea on the southwest, and the Skager Rack on the south. The total length of Norway from southwest to northeast is about 1,100

[1] The various denominations of the metric system, with their equivalents in the weights and measures commonly used in the United States, are printed on the fourth page of the cover of this bulletin.

miles, while its greatest breadth is only about 275 miles. The southern portion of the country is the widest. Toward the north it is very much narrower, measuring not more than 20 miles across at some



points. The coast line, not including the fjords, bays and islands, is about 3,000 miles in length; with fjords and bays included, it measures fully 10,000 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The coast of Norway consists for the most part of bold, precipitous cliffs, and is remarkable not only for the countless islands by which it is lined, but also for the numerous bays and fjords which indent it, forming in many cases excellent harbors. The fjords are one of the most characteristic features of the country. They are long, narrow arms of the sea, filling the deep excavations made by glacial ice. The Sogne and Hardanger are the two most famous, both for size and for natural scenery. The thirty larger fjords average in length about 60 miles. Along the entire coast, with the exception of two short stretches, extends a belt of rocky islands, called the Skjaergaard, forming an effective barrier against the waves of the Atlantic. Between these islands and the mainland there is a deep and sheltered channel where coastwise navigation is comparatively safe.

The surface of the country is rugged, particularly in the western and northern portions, which are very mountainous. There are no mountain chains, properly speaking, but rather a series of high plateaus or tablelands, called fjelds, from which mountain peaks arise with great irregularity. These fjelds extend over a large portion of the country and are intersected by wide fissures, forming valleys, lakes and fjords. The Jotun Fjelde (Giant Mountains), situated in the western part of the southern division of the Kingdom, are the loftiest in Europe north of the Alps. Their highest peak, Galdhöpiggen, has an altitude of over 8,400 feet, and there are several others nearly as high. These lofty mountain peaks rise far above the snow line, and about them are the immense snow fields and glaciers which are such a feature of Norwegian scenery.

Norway has no very important rivers, but there are a large number of minor streams. Most of these are on the western slope, flowing directly to the coast or the numerous fjords which penetrate it. On the eastern slope the streams do little more than begin their course in Norway. The rivers of most importance are those which flow to the southern coast, discharging their waters into the Skager Rack. Of these, the chief are the Glommen, which is about 400 miles long, and its affluent, the Lougen. The principal rivers in the northern division of the country are the Tana, which forms part of the boundary between Norway and Finland and flows into the Arctic Ocean, and the Namsen, emptying into the Atlantic. None of these rivers, owing to numerous falls and rapids, are to any extent navigable. There are many lakes in the country, but they are generally small, most of them being in reality expansions of river beds. The largest of these lakes is the Mjösen, which is over 50 miles in length and has a surface area of about 200 square miles.

CLIMATE.

Although the greater part of Norway lies between the same degrees of latitude as Greenland, its climate, is of a far more temperate character. Norway has a milder climate, in fact, than any other country in the same latitude. This is due in large measure to the warm waters of the Gulf Stream which skirt its shores. Along the coast the summers are warm and the winters mild, while those parts of the country which are removed from the tempering influence of the sea have a cold winter and a rather hot summer. Only the inland extremities of the fjords ever freeze. Barley ripens as far north as 70° north latitude, rye is successfully cultivated up to 69°, and oats up to 68°, but wheat not beyond 64°, and then only in the most favorable seasons. Potatoes are grown with success even in the most northerly regions. The mean annual temperature of the southern portion of the country and the coast region is 44° F. At North Cape it is 35°, but in most parts of the interior it is below 32°, as at Karasjok (Finmark), where it is 26°. The rainfall is greatest on the western coast, where it is 77 inches. On the southwest coast it is 40 inches, and in the Lofoten Islands 45 inches, while in the most northerly and the southeastern parts it is only 12 inches.

AREA AND POPULATION.

For purposes of administration Norway is divided into twenty districts, called amts. The towns of Christiania and Bergen each constitute a separate district of small extent. The twenty districts, with their area, are as follows:

Area by amts.

Amts.	Area in square kilometers.	Area in square miles.	Amts.	Area in square kilometers.	Area in square miles.
Smaalenene	4,143	1,600	Söndre Bergenhus	15,607	6,026
Akershus	5,321	2,054	Bergen	14	5
Christiania	17	7	Nordre Bergenhus	18,472	7,132
Hedemarken	27,508	10,621	Romsdal	14,990	5,788
Christians	25,362	9,792	Söndre Trondhjem	18,606	7,184
Buskerud	14,997	5,790	Nordre Trondhjem	22,768	8,791
Jarlsberg og Larvik	2,321	896	Nordland	37,599	14,517
Bratsberg	15,189	5,864	Tromsö	26,246	10,134
Nedenes	9,348	3,609	Finmarken	47,385	18,295
Lister og Mandal	7,264	2,805			
Stavanger	9,147	3,532	Total	322,304	124,442

Of the 124,442 square miles included in the total area of Norway, 89 are in towns and 124,353 in rural districts.

The people of Norway, like the Swedes, Danes, and Icelanders, belong to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic race. They are hardy, of great endurance, and usually of large stature. According to the last census taken in the Kingdom, the domiciled population on January 1, 1891, was 2,000,917, of which number 965,911 were males and 1,035,006 females. The rural population numbered 1,526,788, and the

urban 474,129. The following table shows the domiciled population, both rural and urban, as returned by the various censuses, beginning with that of 1801:

Domiciled population of Norway.

Date of census.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total.
February 1, 1801	789,469	93,569	883,038
April 30, 1815	791,741	94,633	886,374
November 27, 1825	932,219	119,099	1,051,318
November 29, 1835	1,060,282	134,545	1,194,827
December 31, 1845	1,164,745	163,726	1,328,471
December 31, 1855	1,286,782	203,265	1,490,047
December 31, 1865	1,435,464	266,292	1,701,756
December 31, 1875	1,481,026	332,398	1,813,424
January 1, 1891	1,526,788	474,129	2,000,917

Of the total population returned January 1, 1891, 1,940,726 were born in Norway, 38,017 in Sweden, 2,475 in Denmark, 2,661 in Finland, 1,738 in Germany, 1,094 in the United States, and 655 in Great Britain or Ireland. There were 20,786 Lapps in the Kingdom, and 9,378 Finns.

The population of the various amts on January 1, 1891, is shown in the following table:

Domiciled population by amts.

Amts.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total.	Population per square mile.
Smaalenene	85,737	34,623	120,360	75
Akershus	95,789	3,322	99,111	48
Christiania	.....	151,239	151,239	21,606
Hedemarken	113,649	5,480	119,129	11
Christians	104,828	3,248	108,076	11
Buskerud	76,883	27,886	104,769	18
Jarlsberg og Larvik	67,281	33,676	100,957	113
Bratsberg	69,628	22,406	92,034	16
Nedenes	66,877	14,166	81,043	22
Lister og Mandal	58,905	19,833	78,738	28
Stavanger	80,194	36,814	117,008	33
Söndre Bergenhus	128,213	.....	128,213	21
Bergen	.....	53,684	53,684	10,737
Nordre Bergenhus	86,883	669	87,552	12
Romsdal	107,390	20,416	127,806	22
Söndre Trondhjem	98,752	25,065	123,817	17
Nordre Trondhjem	76,601	4,635	81,236	9
Nordland	127,038	4,812	131,850	9
Tromsö	59,125	6,000	65,125	6
Finmarken	23,015	6,155	29,170	2
The Kingdom	1,526,788	474,129	2,000,917	16

According to the census of January 1, 1891, there were ten towns in Norway having a population of above 10,000, as follows:

Christiania	151,239	Christiansand	12,813
Bergen	53,684	Fredrikstad	12,451
Trondhjem	29,162	Larvik	11,261
Stavanger	23,899	Fredrikshald	11,217
Drammen	20,687	Christiansund	10,381

EMIGRATION.

America is the almost exclusive destination of Norwegian emigration. Of the 149,775 people emigrating from Norway during the ten years 1885 to 1894, inclusive, 148,979, or more than 99 per cent, came

to the United States. The average number of emigrants per annum for the ten-year period beginning with 1885 was about 15,000, but during the year 1894, the latest year for which statistics are available, the emigration was unusually small, amounting to only 5,642. The course of Norwegian emigration for ten years is shown in detail in the subjoined table:

Emigration from Norway during the ten years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Place of destination.			Total.
	United States.	Canada.	Other countries.	
1885	13,970	2	9	13,981
1886	15,116	7	35	15,158
1887	20,706	21	14	20,741
1888	21,348	79	25	21,452
1889	12,597	19	26	12,642
1890	10,898	51	42	10,991
1891	13,249	79	13	13,341
1892	16,814	223	12	17,049
1893	18,690	75	13	18,778
1894	5,591	22	29	5,642
Total for ten years	148,979	578	218	149,775

OCCUPATIONS.

According to the census returns for January 1, 1891, 33 per cent of the actual population of Norway were engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, 17 per cent in manufacturing (including mining and metal working), 10 per cent in commerce and transportation, and 6 per cent in the fisheries. The following table shows the number of people, both male and female, accredited to the several occupations of the census classification:

Actual population January 1, 1891, by occupations.

Occupations.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Administrative and professional	35,627	23,255	58,882
Agriculture, horticulture, etc	408,365	247,551	655,916
Fisheries	89,402	33,099	122,501
Mines, metal works, and other manufactures	212,560	134,999	347,559
Commerce and transportation	131,360	71,926	203,286
Domestic work	13,478	458,042	471,520
Living on private fortunes, annuitants, etc	30,563	35,664	66,227
Dependent upon charity, public or private	20,700	24,987	45,687
Occupations not stated	9,235	7,861	17,096
Total	951,290	1,037,384	1,988,674

GOVERNMENT.

According to its constitution, Norway is a limited hereditary monarchy, united with Sweden as a free and independent Kingdom. The two countries have a King and a foreign diplomatic service in common, but in all other respects they are regarded as independent of each other, each having its own parliament, ministry, army, etc. The executive is vested in the King, whose person is inviolable. Responsibility

for the King's official acts rests with the council of state, which consists of two ministers and at least seven councilors, chosen by the King from among the citizens. The right of legislation and taxation is exercised by the people through their representatives in the Storthing (parliament), which meets annually, and is composed of members chosen every three years by a college of electors selected by the people. Any citizen having the right to vote, who is 30 years of age and has been settled in the country for a period of ten years, is eligible to membership in the council. The right of suffrage belongs to every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year, has been a resident of the country for five years, and has certain property qualifications. The King has the right of a suspensive veto, but a bill passed by three successive regular parliaments becomes law without the royal sanction. Norway's form of government, therefore, although nominally monarchical, is practically republican.

FINANCE.

As to the total wealth of Norway there are no satisfactory statistics available.

The receipts and expenditures of the Kingdom in the five years ending June 30, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894 were as follows:

Revenues and expenditures of Norway in the fiscal years 1890 to 1894, inclusive.

Years ending June 30—	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of revenue (+) or expenditure (—).
1890	$13,489,047	$12,203,969	+ $1,285,078
1891	13,787,673	13,130,433	+ 657,240
1892	13,693,552	13,730,070	— 36,518
1893	14,081,787	14,143,746	— 61,959
1894	14,371,463	14,725,144	— 353,681

The chief sources from which the revenue of Norway was derived and the principal branches of national expenditure, in the years ending June 30, 1892, 1893, and 1894, are shown in the following tables:

Revenue of Norway in the fiscal years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Principal sources of revenue.	Years ending June 30—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.
Customs	$5,900,649	$5,673,338	$5,633,860
Income tax	.....	766,466	707,299
Excise on spirits	964,163	980,098	1,065,509
Excise on malt	603,134	560,305	594,213
Stamps	144,172	147,374	160,260
Succession taxes	143,395	120,506	149,699
Judicial fees	274,817	269,209	266,830
Mines	218,792	203,130	174,210
Postage	813,886	837,680	881,784
Telegraphs	330,278	352,735	347,652
Railways	2,018,562	2,062,490	2,071,078
Other sources	2,281,704	2,108,456	2,319,069
Total revenue	13,693,552	14,081,787	14,371,463
Total revenue per capita	6.86	7.02	7.13

Expenditures of Norway in the fiscal years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Principal branches of expenditure.	Years ending June 30—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.
Royal household	$130,002	$129,241	$94,536
Storthing	166,499	155,443	158,240
State council	338,303	342,281	345,048
Ministry of public education	1,317,269	1,456,082	1,578,473
Ministry of justice	1,328,077	1,463,710	1,490,090
Ministry of the interior:			
Postal service	795,734	841,400	915,135
Telegraphs	358,846	395,998	406,952
Subventions to steamship lines	200,515	206,550	217,284
Agriculture	112,869	106,614	115,145
Other	435,176	404,418	402,322
Ministry of public works:			
Railways	1,992,646	1,887,939	2,149,655
Highways	541,070	484,413	498,748
Other	236,002	241,567	255,962
Ministry of finance and customs:			
Customs	472,099	458,584	465,510
Mines	181,014	188,726	173,622
Pensions	131,464	131,327	138,369
Interest on public debt	1,030,591	1,062,890	1,127,868
Other	431,313	448,952	449,029
Ministry of national defense	3,070,334	3,238,177	3,111,222
Foreign affairs	185,988	187,937	172,130
Miscellaneous	274,259	311,497	459,804
Total expenditure	13,730,070	14,143,746	14,725,144
Total expenditure per capita	6.88	7.05	7.31

The amount of the public debt of Norway and the various items of which it was comprised in the years ending June 30, 1892, 1893, and 1894, are given in the tabular statement following:

Public debt of Norway in the fiscal years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

	Years ending June 30—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.
Internal debt:			
Old debt, unredeemable, 3-5 per cent	$65,786	$65,786	$65,786
Loan for purchase of Drammen-Randsfjord Railway, 5 per cent	289,440	278,720	268,000
Total	355,226	344,506	333,786
External debt:			
Loan of 1880, at 4 per cent	5,227,516	5,178,361	5,127,258
Loan of 1886, at 3½ per cent	8,247,551	8,218,878	8,189,137
Loan of 1888, at 3 per cent	17,134,739	17,064,856	16,992,835
Loan of 1892, at 4 per cent	2,680,000	2,680,000	2,660,823
Loan of 1894, at 3½ per cent	.....	.....	10,633,096
Total	33,289,806	33,142,095	43,603,149
Total public debt	33,645,032	33,486,601	43,936,935
Total public debt per capita	16.78	16.62	21.64

The value of property and incomes assessed for taxes by the Norwegian Government in the years 1890 to 1894, inclusive, was as follows:

Value of property and incomes assessed for taxes.

PROPERTY.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
In the towns	$145,428	$149,871	$168,787	$168,296	$167,944
In the rural districts	266,511	271,945	278,610	279,248	278,290
The whole Kingdom	411,939	421,816	447,397	447,544	446,234

Value of property and incomes assessed for taxes—Continued.

INCOMES.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
In the towns	$36,296	$37,551	$40,464	$42,053	$42,371
In the rural districts	49,614	50,365	52,316	51,833	51,857
The whole Kingdom	85,910	87,916	92,780	93,886	94,228

MONEY AND CIRCULATION.

The following statement regarding the money and banks of Norway is printed on the authority of the Statesman's Yearbook for 1896:

On December 31, 1894, the Norwegian coins in circulation (the coinage after the monetary reform, deducting the coins melted down) were:

Gold coin	15,858,520 kroner	($4,250,083)
Silver coin	7,372,550 kroner	($1,975,844)
Bronze coin	529,695 kroner	($141,958)
Total	23,760,765 kroner	($6,367,885)

There exists no Government paper money.

* * * * * * *

There are two State banks, the Norges Bank (Bank of Norway) and the Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank.

The Norges Bank is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State and its directors are elected by the Storthing, except the president of the head office, who is nominated by the King. There is a head office at Trondhjem and 12 branch offices. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorized to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance sheets of the bank for 1894 show the following figures: Assets at the end of the year: Bullion, 33,502,387 kroner ($8,978,640); outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, etc., 40,716,216 kroner ($10,911,946); total, 74,218,603 kroner ($19,890,586). Liabilities: Notes in circulation, 47,784,788 kroner ($12,806,323); the issue of notes allowed was 57,502,387 kroner ($15,410,640); deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, etc., 7,205,267 kroner ($1,931,012), of which the deposits amounted to 6,697,603 kroner ($1,794,960); dividends payable for the year, 1,302,394 kroner ($349,042); total 56,292,449 ($15,086,377); balance, 17,926,154 ($4,804,209).

The Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State and amounted to 12,500,000 kroner ($3,350,000) in 1894. The bank has, besides, a reserve fund amounting in 1894 to 950,000 kroner ($254,600). At the end of 1894 the total amount of bonds issued was 99,984,000 kroner ($26,795,712). The loans on mortgage amounted to 102,920,646 kroner ($27,582,733).

There were, at the end of 1894, 36 private joint-stock banks with a collective subscribed capital of 41,596,310 kroner ($11,147,811), and a paid-up capital of 16,504,395 kroner ($4,423,178). The reserve fund amounted to 8,045,713 kroner ($2,156,251). The deposits and withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 442,734,568 kroner ($118,652,864) and 433,607,658 kroner ($116,206,852), respectively. Deposits at the end of the year, 136,355,506 kroner ($36,543,276), of which 8,536,548 kroner ($2,287,795) were deposits on demand, and 127,818,958 kroner ($34,255,481) on other accounts.

All savings banks must be chartered by royal permission. Their operations are regulated to a considerable extent by the law, and controlled by the ministry of finance.

UNITS OF MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Under the treaty of May 27, 1873, supplemented by that of October 16, 1875, Norway entered into an agreement with Sweden and Denmark by which the three countries adopted the same monetary system. The Norwegian monetary unit is the krone. It consists of 100 öre, and is equivalent to $0.268 in United States money. The gold 20-kroner piece, weighing 8.960572 grams, 900 fine, contains 8.0645 grams of fine gold. The silver krone, weighing 7.5 grams, 800 fine, contains 6 grams of fine silver. Gold is the standard of value. The Norwegian national-bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

The metric system of weights and measures was made obligatory in Norway on July 1, 1882. The principal denominations of the metric system and their equivalents in United States weights and measures are printed on the fourth page of the cover of this bulletin.

AGRICULTURE.

The products of Norwegian agriculture are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the population, and food stuffs have to be imported in considerable quantities from other countries. From the census returns of 1865 it was estimated that the total area under all kinds of crops, including fallow and grass lands, was about 1,131,600 hectares (2,796,200 acres). The lands under actual cultivation have been estimated to comprise only 3 per cent of the total area of the country. The number of farms returned January 1, 1891, was 146,355.

Potatoes are the leading crop in point of value. Of the cereals raised, oats and barley are the most important. Rye and wheat are grown in smaller quantities. Beans and peas are the only other crop of importance, though flax and hemp, and in the southern portions of the country, tobacco, are cultivated to some extent. Crop statistics are available for the census years only, the latest being for the year 1890.

The following table shows the area sown to each of the principal crops in 1855, 1865, 1875, and 1890:

Area sown to the principal crops in 1855, 1865, 1875, and 1890.

Crops.	1855.		1865.		1875.		1890.	
	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.
Wheat	2,900	7,166	4,950	12,231	4,536	11,208	4,386	10,838
Rye	8,400	20,756	12,250	30,270	14,837	36,662	13,759	33,998
Barley	49,200	121,573	49,900	123,303	55,897	138,121	51,780	127,948
Meslin*	24,100	59,551	19,100	47,196	20,670	51.076	14,195	35.076
Oats	94,700	234,004	91,300	225,602	90,628	223,942	97,839	241,760
Beans and peas	3,900	9,637	3,950	9,760	4,647	11,483	3,646	9,009
Potatoes	.....	.....	31,700	78,331	34,879	86,186	39,122	96,670

* A mixture of barley and oats.

The amount of seed sown to each of the principal crops in the years 1855, 1865, 1875, and 1890 is given in the following table:

Quantity of seed sown for the principal crops in 1855, 1865, 1875, and 1890.

Crops.	1855.		1865.		1875.		1890.	
	Hectoliters.	Bushels.	Hectoliters.	Bushels.	Hectoliters.	Bushels.	Hectoliters.	Bushels.
Wheat	7,828	22,214	12,705	36,053	12,526	35,545	12,425	35,258
Rye	22,486	63,809	23,900	67,821	29,227	82,937	27,345	77,597
Barley	174,134	494,140	176,770	501,620	189,630	538,113	168,596	478,425
Meslin*	106,600	302,499	91,634	260,030	91,770	260,416	60,963	172,995
Oats	502,510	1,425,973	496,226	1,408,141	475,638	1,349,718	483,752	1,372,743
Beans and peas	13,952	39,592	12,471	35,389	14,014	39,768	11,131	31,586
Potatoes	889,324	2,523,635	1,081,574	3,069,183	1,126,166	3,195,721	1,158,923	3,288,676

* A mixture of barley and oats.

The table following shows the amount of yield of each of the principal crops in 1855, 1865, and 1875, and the average yield per annum for the quinquennial period 1886 to 1890, inclusive:

Production of the principal crops in 1855, 1865, and 1875, and average annual production for the period 1886 to 1890, inclusive.

Crops.	1855.		1865.		1875.		Average 1886-1890.	
	Hectoliters.	Bushels.	Hectoliters.	Bushels.	Hectoliters.	Bushels.	Hectoliters.	Bushels.
Wheat	74,200	210,557	98,800	280,365	100,336	284,723	92,985	263,864
Rye	249,300	707,439	237,000	672,535	369,399	1,048,244	333,936	947,610
Barley	1,276,400	3,622,040	1,242,800	3,526,694	1,558,257	4,421,866	1,488,276	4,223,281
Meslin*	742,900	2,108,127	633,600	1,797,967	698,540	1,982,247	507,926	1,441,342
Oats	2,957,900	8,393,633	2,867,800	8,137,956	3,234,928	9,179,755	3,458,876	9,815,252
Beans and peas	85,100	241,488	67,900	192,680	84,051	238,512	80,354	228,021
Potatoes	6,904,172	19,591,969	7,554,532	21,437,495	8,200,042	23,269,259	8,441,403	23,954,169

* A mixture of barley and oats.

The estimated values of the principal crops as returned for the years 1855, 1865, and 1875, and the average value per annum for the quinquennial period 1886 to 1890, inclusive, are given below:

Value of the principal crops in 1855, 1865, and 1875, and average annual value for the period 1886 to 1890, inclusive.

Crops.	1855.	1865.	1875.	Average 1886-1890.
Wheat	$324,816	$432,016	$433,142	$254,557
Rye	846,076	804,000	1,144,548	745,246
Barley	3,912,532	3,809,888	4,688,472	3,275,790
Meslin*	1,672,320	1,426,296	1,573,214	888,398
Oats	5,303,720	5,142,384	5,336,470	4,866,533
Beans and peas	352,688	281,132	302,197	223,896
Potatoes	6,137,200	6,700,000	7,003,430	6,648,312

*A mixture of barley and oats.

The following tables exhibit the amount of cereals and potatoes sown and harvested per capita of population in the census years 1855, 1865, 1875, and 1890:

Amount of seed sown and yield per capita.

SEED SOWN.

Years.	Total cereals.*		Potatoes.	
	Hectoliters.	Bushels	Hectoliters.	Bushels.
1855	0.56	1.58	0.60	1.69
1865	.48	1.36	.64	1.80
1875	.45	1.29	.62	1.76
1890	.38	1.08	.58	1.64
YIELD.†				
1855	3.61	10.26	4.63	13.15
1865	3.03	8.58	4.44	12.60
1875	3.34	9.47	4.61	13.09
1890	2.98	8.46	4.22	11.97

* Including beans and peas. † Without deducting seed sown.

In the Statistisk Aarbog for Kongeriget Norge for 1895 were published some statistics as to the official prices of rye, barley, and oats in the five important districts (stifter) of Christiania, Hamar, Christiansand, Bergen, and Trondhjem in the years 1890 to 1894, inclusive. The average prices quoted for the five districts named, with their equivalents in United States currency, are given below:

Average prices of rye, barley, and oats.

Years.	Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Kroner per hectoliter.	Dollars per bushel.	Kroner per hectoliter.	Dollars per bushel.	Kroner per hectoliter.	Dollars per bushel.
1890	9.14	0.863	8.20	0.774	5.79	0.547
1891	9.90	.935	8.62	.814	5.72	.540
1892	12.29	1.161	9.54	.901	6.48	.612
1893	10.05	.949	8.30	.784	5.94	.561
1894	8.36	.790	7.07	.668	5.46	.516

LIVE STOCK.

The raising of live stock is probably the most important branch of Norwegian agriculture. The farms generally include a large stretch of mountain pasture where the stock can graze during the summer months. Cattle and sheep are reared in considerable numbers, and also horses, goats, and swine. The Norwegian horses are small in size, but hardy and sure-footed. The ponies are among the best of their kind and are frequently exported. In the extreme northern portions of the country the reindeer is the principal stock. The number of horses, cattle, sheep,

goats, swine, and reindeer in Norway, as returned by the several censuses from 1835 to 1890, inclusive, is given in the subjoined table:

Number of live stock in Norway.

Species.	1835.	1845.	1855.	1865.	1875.	1890.
Horses	113,163	131,894	154,447	149,167	151,903	150,898
Cattle	644,414	842,568	949,935	953,036	1,016,617	1,000,499
Sheep	1,028,945	1,447,274	1,596,199	1,705,394	1,686,306	1,417,524
Goats	184,518	290,950	357,102	290,985	322,861	272,458
Swine	79,874	88,637	113,320	96,166	101,020	121,057
Reindeer	82,225	90,273	116,891	101,768	96,567	170,134

The average value per annum of each of the above-mentioned species of live stock in Norway for the quinquennial period 1886–1890 was estimated as follows:

Average annual value of live stock in Norway for the quinquennium 1886–1890.

Species.	Kroner.	Dollars.
Horses	36,465,162	9,772,660
Cattle	71,245,432	19,093,780
Sheep	17,380,665	4,658,020
Goats	2,875,482	770,630
Swine	7,602,391	2,037,440
Reindeer	3,247,221	870,250
Total	138,816,353	37,202,780

According to the Statistisk Aarbog for Kongeriget Norge, the following were the official average prices for the Kingdom of certain kinds of live stock per head in the years 1885 and 1890, respectively:

Average prices of live stock.

Species.	1885.		1890.	
	Kroner.	Dollars.	Kroner.	Dollars
Work horses	250.00	67.00	258.02	69.15
Oxen	68.00	18.22	91.16	24.43
Cows	70.40	18.87	88.12	23.62
Bullocks and heifers	38.00	10.18	48.45	12.98
Calves	10.70	2.87	13.74	3.68
Sheep	9.40	2.52	12.26	3.29
Goats	9.30	2.49	10.55	2.83
Swine	56.40	15.12	62.31	16.70

MILK AND BUTTER.

The same official publication gives the following quotations as to the official average prices for the Kingdom of milk and butter in 1885 and 1890:

Average prices of milk and butter.

Years.	Milk.		Butter.	
	Öre per liter.	Cents per quart.	Kroner per kilogram.	Cents per pound.
1885	9.90	2.51	1.59	19.33
1890	9.98	2.53	1.59	19.33

The prices quoted in the above tables show an increase for 1890 over 1885 in the case of every species of live stock named, and also in the case of milk. Butter is the only item given which has not advanced, and that has remained stationary.

FORESTRY.

Among the important resources of Norway should be mentioned the vast forests, chiefly of pine, which cover so large a portion of the country. From the census returns of 1875 the forest tracts were estimated to cover 7,760,000 hectares (19,175,000 acres), or about 25 per cent of the total land area of the Kingdom. Since 1875, however, the forests have been considerably reduced. The causes of this decline, with other facts of interest regarding the forests of Norway, were set forth in a report made to the Department of State by Mr. Gerhard Gade, United States consul at Christiania, from which the following is an excerpt:

The forest wealth of Norway has for a long time been steadily declining. The forests owned by the state or communities are estimated to cover an area of 1,000,000 hectares, or 2,500,000 acres. Since 1866 the Government has bought about 37,000 hectares of woodland in different sections of the country, but the aggregate forest land of Norway is supposed to have diminished in an equal ratio during that period by the destruction of private woods. The value of public and communal forests is estimated at $4,000,000, and they occupy only 12½ per cent of the aggregate forest ground of the country, which may be computed at nearly 8,000,000 hectares, or 20,000,000 acres. In Sweden the public forests amount to 16 per cent; in Bavaria, 51 per cent; in Baden, 70 per cent; in Prussia, 68 per cent; and in France to 35½ per cent of the total forest land.

A royal commission was appointed in 1874 to examine the condition of private forests and the general wood supply of the country, and their report was quite alarming. It was estimated that the five southern "stifts," or provinces, of Norway, which together embrace about 17,000,000 acres, consumed in 1875 401,000,000 cubic feet of wood, while the reproduction did not exceed 293,000,000 cubic feet, which gave a year's deficit of 108,000,000 cubic feet. Forty years earlier forest statistics recorded a fair surplus of production over consumption, and in 1855 there was nearly a balance. The committee stated that the yearly loss, already so large, must increase for every year, and the Government has no longer any means to arrest the destruction of the forests. Extensive purchases of private forests by the Government were recommended, although the committee did not expect great results from the adoption of this measure alone. The spread of knowledge on rational forestry can have but a limited influence, although the Government has now established a few forest schools in different parts of the country. The only means of protection now left would be a law restricting the disposal of forest property by the private owners and forbidding the destruction of young forest trees. Such a law already exists in France, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland, and, to a certain extent, in Sweden. Its adoption here was, in fact, proposed in 1882 by the Government, but since then no further steps were taken in the matter, public sentiment being much opposed to the restriction projected. The Legislature finally took the matter in hand last year, and there are now many who urge immediate adoption of measures for preserving at least a part of the forests, which still form an important factor of the national wealth and the principal resource of a large tract of the country. The forests have lately suffered the loss of many young trees of small dimensions, cut down either for exportation or for pulp manufacture at domestic mills. The so-called cellulose wood, prepared from small trees and cut very short to escape the export duty on wood, is at present in great demand in foreign markets.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries off the coast of Norway form one of the chief sources of the nation's wealth. The most important are the cod and herring fisheries, which together employ each season more than 25,000 fishing vessels and over 100,000 men. The combined catch of these two fisheries in 1894 was worth about $5,000,000. Mackerel, salmon, coal fish, ling, etc., are also caught in abundance. Lobsters are taken in considerable numbers, and along some parts of the coast there are extensive oyster beds. The entire product of all the coastwise fisheries in 1894 was valued at $6,137,261. The lakes and streams of the interior also abound in fish, particularly salmon. The catch of river salmon in 1890 was worth $70,663. The hunting of seals, walruses, and whales is engaged in to some extent.

The following tables, covering the years 1890 to 1894, inclusive, show the quantity and value of the several varieties of fish which constitute the product of the coastwise fisheries of Norway:

Cod and herring.

Years.	Cod.		Herring.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Number.	*Dollars.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1890	63,303,250	3,772,038	2,615,514	1,109,657
1891	49,612,150	3,781,708	4,093,223	1,771,746
1892	65,086,040	4,092,916	5,535,470	1,332,704
1893	70,952,600	3,941,077	5,259,067	1,187,612
1894	70,337,700	4,053,649	1,792,538	947,644

Mackerel and salmon.

Years.	Mackerel.		Salmon.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Number.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1890	3,763,205	137,280	1,357,768	175,938
1891	5,381,284	176,618	1,900,552	234,422
1892	2,638,880	105,179	1,638,456	208,466
1893	2,787,150	101,851	1,419,001	188,403
1894	3,907,440	137,414	1,172,282	155,982

Coal fish, ling, etc., lobsters, and oysters.

Years.	Coal fish, ling, etc.	Lobsters.		Oysters.
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	Dollars.	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890	655,979	626,718	98,080	3,761
1891	891,963	583,368	99,003	3,588
1892	819,407	549,446	84,007	2,037
1893	819,340	570,404	88,008	3,050
1894	739,576	639,510	100,925	2,072

The value of the total product of the coastwise fisheries, comprising the varieties named above, viz, cod, herring, mackerel, salmon, coal fish,

ling, etc., lobsters, and oysters, for the years 1890 to 1894, inclusive was as follows:

Total value of the product of the coastwise fisheries.

Years.	Value.
1890	$5,952,732
1891	6,959,049
1892	6,644,716
1893	6,329,341
1894	6,137,261

The number of vessels and fishermen engaged in the cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries from 1890 to 1893, inclusive, is shown in the following statement:

Number of vessels and fishermen.

Years.	Cod fisheries.		Herring fisheries (summer).		Mackerel fisheries.	
	Vessels.	Fishermen.	Vessels.	Fishermen.	Vessels.	Fishermen.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1890	21,356	89,283	5,538	29,804	880	3,335
1891	23,252	94,836	7,093	30,180	867	3,294
1892	24,176	101,659	7,061	28,437	825	3,117
1893	22,178	93,743	3,834	20,316	755	2,813

MINES.

The mining industry, which has never been of great importance in Norway, shows a rather marked decline in the last few years. In 1893, the latest year for which returns are available, only 1,639 workmen were engaged in the mines, as against 2,508 in 1890, and the total value of the product had fallen to $549,400, as compared with $819,500 in 1890. Copper and silver are the principal ores, and sulphurous pyrites the most valuable product. Following is a table showing the value of each of the various products mined in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893:

Value of Norwegian mining products in the years 1890 to 1893, inclusive.

Minerals.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Silver and silver ore	$166,400	$154,400	$131,300	$116,300
Gold	11,500	6,400	9,600	5,900
Copper ore	192,400	190,800	139,100	173,900
Sulphurous pyrites	270,700	216,000	206,900	188,700
Nickel ore	49,900	33,800	19,600	6,400
Cobalt ore	20,100	13,400	8,800	12,100
Iron ore	2,400	2,700	1,300	1,300
Zinc ore	36,700	4,800	5,400	.....
Rutile	.....	.....	.....	1,600
Apatite	40,700	97,000	45,600	26,300
Feldspar	28,700	57,400	28,700	16,900
Total	819,500	776,700	596,300	549,400

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Norway are not very extensive. Among the more important may be mentioned tissues of cotton, wool, flax, and silk, ropes and cordage, wood pulp and wood paper, machinery, tools and

metallic wares, bricks and tiles, pottery and crockery, and matches. There are numerous tanneries, flour mills, sawmills, and planing mills, and quite a number of breweries, distilleries, and tobacco factories. Shipbuilding is carried on extensively in the seaport towns. The total number of industrial establishments of all kinds, according to the census of 1890, was 1,935, and the number of workmen employed 60,956. The principal industrial works, as classified by the census, and the number of establishments and workmen returned for each in 1890, are given in the tabular statement following:

Number of establishments and workmen in the principal industries in 1890.

Classification.	Number of establishments.	Number of workmen.
Brick and tile works	87	5,815
Pottery and crockery works	12	495
Manufactories of glassware	5	771
Manufactories of spikes, nails, etc	11	831
Manufactories of horseshoe nails	4	703
Iron foundries	20	1,082
Manufactories of other metallic wares	30	452
Manufactories of machines, instruments, etc	64	6,647
Shipyards and dry docks	78	2,494
Match factories	10	1,699
Manufactories of fish guano and fertilizers	22	399
Establishments for preparing the products of the whale	12	336
Spinning mills	15	324
Spinning and weaving mills	27	4,016
Weaving mills	8	1,379
Knitting works	19	819
Rope factories	42	843
Wood-pulp factories (chemical)	11	1,516
Wood-pulp and paper factories (chemical)	2	317
Wood-pulp factories (mechanical)	47	2,045
Wood-pulp and paper factories (mechanical)	4	281
Paper factories	8	736
Tanneries	106	797
Sawmills (steam)	116	3,087
Sawmills (water power)	107	2,574
Saw and planing mills	67	5,132
Planing mills	21	1,534
Grist mills	303	1,785
Canning factories	22	903
Breweries	46	1,723
Brandy distilleries	22	337
Tobacco factories	39	1,712

The tables following set forth some interesting particulars regarding the production and consumption of beer and brandy in Norway during the five years 1890 to 1894:

Quantity of barley malted, and of malt produced, imported, and used in the production of beer and brandy, from 1890 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Quantity of barley malted.	Quantity of malt produced.	Importation of malt.	Quantity of malt used in the production of brandy.	Quantity of malt used in the production of beer.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
1890	12,938,000	10,480,000	2,622,000	2,075,000	11,027,000
1891	14,186,000	11,491,000	3,029,000	1,944,000	12,576,000
1892	13,209,000	10,699,000	3,197,000	1,939,000	11,957,000
1893	12,046,000	9,757,000	4,099,000	1,741,000	12,115,000
1894	12,370,000	10,020,000	3,751,000	2,169,000	11,602,000

Quantity of beer produced, exported, and consumed, from 1890 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Production.	Exportation.	Consumption.	
			Total.	Per capita.
	Hectoliters.	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Liters.*
1890	385,002	11,728	373,274	18.8
1891	439,524	7,463	432,061	21.7
1892	418,106	4,361	413,745	20.6
1893	423,705	3,755	419,950	20.8
1894	405,736	3,577	402,159	19.3

Quantity of brandy and spirits produced, imported, exported, and consumed, from 1890 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Production.	Importation.	Exportation.	Excess of importation (+) or exportation (—).	Consumption.	
					Total.	Per capita.
	Liters.	*Liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*
1890	6,220,000	874,000	938,000	— 64,000	6,156,000	3.1
1891	6,682,000	1,034,000	388,000	+646,000	7,328,000	3.7
1892	5,774,000	1,158,000	494,000	+664,000	6,438,000	3.2
1893	6,176,000	1,212,000	246,000	+966,000	7,142,000	3.5
1894	7,271,000	1,186,000	828,000	+358,000	7,628,000	3.8

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

In the matter of shipping Norway ranks as one of the foremost nations of the world, having a merchant marine which is exceeded in number of vessels by that of only two countries, Great Britain and the United States. The status of the Norwegian merchant fleet as to number and tonnage of vessels, sail and steam, from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, is shown in the following table:

Number and tonnage of the vessels, sailing and steam, of the Norwegian merchant marine in the years 1890 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.*	Number.	Tonnage.*	Number.	Tonnage.*
1890	6,760	1,502,584	672	203,115	7,432	1,705,699
1891	6,798	1,500,069	735	238,511	7,533	1,738,580
1892	6,739	1,493,503	767	251,490	7,506	1,744,993
1893	6,702	1,452,276	810	238,635	7,512	1,690,911
1894	6,453	1,335,275	859	263,842	7,312	1,599,117

* In metric tons of 2,204.62 pounds.

Of the 7,312 vessels comprising the merchant marine of Norway in 1894, 3,982, with a tonnage of 1,496,739, were engaged in foreign commerce, and 3,173, with a tonnage of 90,229, in the coasting trade. The remaining 157 vessels, having a tonnage of 12,149, were employed in sealing, whaling, and walrus hunting. Of the vessels engaged in foreign commerce, 3,528, with a tonnage of 1,255,320, were sailing craft, and 454, with a tonnage of 241,419, steamships. Of the coasters, 2,826, with a tonnage of 73,819, were under sail, and 347, with a tonnage of 16,410, under steam.

The number of sailing vessels carrying the Norwegian flag has decreased from 6,760 in 1890 to 6,453 in 1894, while the number of steamers has advanced during the same period from 672 to 859. Most of the sailing vessels are small in size, more than half of the total number having a tonnage of less than 100. The following table presents a detailed classification by tonnage of the Norwegian merchant fleet of 1894:

Classification of Norwegian merchant marine according to tonnage in 1894.

Classes.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.*	Number.	Tonnage.*	Number.	Tonnage.*
Under 100 tons	3,982	120,461	361	11,009	4,343	131,470
100 to 500 tons	1,564	459,945	347	98,782	1,911	558,727
500 to 1,000 tons	679	465,650	92	65,445	771	531,095
1,000 to 1,500 tons	202	241,827	36	44,374	238	286,201
1,500 to 2,000 tons	17	27,037	17	30,946	34	57,983
Above 2,000 tons	9	20,355	6	13,286	15	33,641
Total	6,453	1,335,275	859	263,842	7,312	1,599,117

* In metric tons of 2,204.62 pounds.

The number and tonnage of the vessels, Norwegian and foreign, which were entered and cleared in the trade between Norway and foreign countries from 1890 to 1893, inclusive, were as follows:

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.

ENTERED.

Years.	Norwegian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.*	Number.	Tonnage.*	Number.	Tonnage.*
1890	6,671	1,716,006	5,715	938,271	12,386	2,654,277
1891	6,860	1,979,489	5,502	942,318	12,362	2,921,807
1892	6,704	1,935,423	5,405	983,536	12,109	2,918,959
1893	6,209	1,876,195	5,342	970,753	11,551	2,846,948

CLEARED.

1890	6,749	1,752,375	5,695	947,478	12,444	2,699,853
1891	6,542	1,922,441	5,460	930,955	12,002	2,853,396
1892	6,551	1,895,469	5,401	988,786	11,952	2,884,255
1893	6,383	1,991,640	5,316	966,792	11,699	2,958,432

* In metric tons of 2,204.62 pounds.

Following are two tabular statements showing, respectively, the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in Norway's trade with the principal foreign countries in 1893 and the number and tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade which were entered and cleared at the most important Norwegian ports during the same year:

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, according to country of departure or destination, in the trade of Norway with foreign countries during the year 1893.

Country of departure or destination.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.*	Number.	Tonnage.*
Sweden	3,728	201,201	3,685	229,073
Denmark	1,412	281,519	845	152,056
Russia and Finland	741	137,201	982	159,557
Germany	996	350,617	903	288,290
Netherlands	278	105,092	268	85,869
Belgium	208	79,055	282	108,557
Great Britain and Ireland	3,547	1,390,466	3,824	1,502,413
France	312	114,940	434	144,938
North America	45	74,542	140	160,892
Other countries	284	112,315	336	126,787
Total	11,551	2,846,948	11,699	2,958,432

* In metric tons of 2,204.62 pounds.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of Norway in the trade with foreign countries during the year 1893.

Port of entry or clearance.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.*	Number.	Tonnage.*
Christiania	2,085	902,433	1,376	623,183
Bergen	705	369,817	729	367,389
Trondhjem	330	201,649	353	207,550
Fredrikstad	1,147	138,587	2,559	221,747
Drammen	373	102,949	536	147,185
Fredrikshald	783	89,012	1,031	136,295
Christiansand	389	79,936	456	122,602
Arendal	247	73,119	327	121,631
Kragerö	417	90,850	463	103,483
Other ports	5,075	798,596	3,869	907,367
Total	11,551	2,846,948	11,699	2,958,432

* In metric tons of 2,204.62 pounds.

The total freight earnings of Norwegian vessels engaged in foreign trade in 1893 amounted to $48,814,110.

COMMERCE.

In the published accounts of the foreign commerce of Norway the term imports includes all articles imported into the country, whether for consumption there or for reexportation. The commodities exported, however, are classified as exports of Norwegian articles (special trade) and exports of foreign articles (transit, warehousing on credit, duty-paid and duty-free articles). It is generally admitted that a consider-

able portion of the export and import trade over the land frontier between Norway and Sweden escapes the control of the customs authorities.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Following is a statement of the customs duties leviable on agricultural products and important nonagricultural commodities imported into Norway, as reported in the issues of the International Customs Journal (Bulletin International des Douanes), with equivalents in United States money. The rates given are those of the tariff promulgated July 1, 1894, with such modifications as have been made up to the present time:

Customs duties on agricultural and other products imported into Norway.

[1 kilogram equals 2.20462 pounds; 100 kilograms equal 220.462 pounds; 1 liter equals 1.0567 quarts.]

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Rate of duty.	
		Norwegian money.	U. S. money.
		Kroner öre.	
Barks and extracts thereof for tanning, and birch bark		Free.	
Bast and coir, unwrought		Free.	
Flower bulbs		Free.	
Cotton and cotton goods:			
1. Cotton in the wool		Free.	
2. Wadding		Free.	
3. Yarn—			
a. Not dyed	Kilogram	0 07	$0.019
b. Other	do	0 20	.054
Tare to No. 3: On bobbins or spools of wood or metal, 50 per cent. No tare is granted for paper forming the immediate package.			
NOTE.—Cords, twisted, as well as rope-makers' wares, are dutiable as yarn.			
Spirits of all kinds:			
1. In bottles or jars, of whatever strength	Liter	2 40	.643
2. In other recipients, of a strength of 100 per cent	do	2 54	.681
NOTE.—Should spirits be mixed with sugar, or any other substance which prevents the exact ascertainment of the degree of strength, such spirits shall be subject to a duty of 3.15 kroner ($0.844) per kilogram.			
Tare: Casks, 15 per cent.			
3. Ether and naphtha	Kilogram	4 50	.121
4. Acetic ether	do	1 65	.442
5. Aether spirituosus and other alcoholic ethers	do	3 15	.844
6. Aromatic waters and vinegars, including immediate receptacles.	do	2 95	.791
7. Alcoholic varnish and polish	do	2 95	.791
Tare: Receptacles of metal, 8 per cent.			
NOTE 1.—Should mixtures containing alcohol be entered under other denominations in the tariff, the customs department may order that the articles be assessed as spirits.			
NOTE 2.—When, by an admixture of certain substances, spirits are rendered unfit to be used as beverages, or when sufficient guaranty be given that they will not be employed for such purpose, the customs department may authorize the importation thereof at a reduced duty, viz:			
a. Alcohol	Liter	0 10	.027
b. Ethers and alcoholic varnish	Kilogram	0 10	.027
Cocoa:			
In the bean and husks	do	0 05	.013
In powder, paste, cakes, tablets, or otherwise, chocolate, including immediate receptacles.	do	0 40	.107
Bread of wheat flour, pure or mixed with flour of other cereals, hard or soft.	do	0 10	.027
Tare: Casks or cases, 18 per cent.			
Of rye or other flour	do	0 02	.005

Customs duties on agricultural and other products imported into Norway—Continued.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Rate of duty.	
		Norwegian money.	U. S. money.
		Kroner öre.	
Champignons, morels, truffles, and the like	Kilogram	0 36	$0.096
Tare: Bottles or vases, 30 per cent.			
Oakum		Free.	
Animals and animal comestibles:			
I. Animals—			
a. Horses and foals		Free.	
b. Other		Free.	
II. Comestibles—			
A. Hermetically closed, including the weight of the receptacles:			
1. Sardines and anchovies	Kilogram	0 20	.054
2. Corned beef and American and Australian fresh meat, in hermetically closed and air-tight receptacles.	do	0 10	.027
3. Other	do	0 40	.107
B. Comestibles, other—			
1. Fish, pickled, marinated, preserved in oil or smoked; caviar.	do	0 40	.107
2. Fish, other		Free.	
3. Potted meat and broth tablets (kjodsuppe), extract of meat, meat powders, meat peptone, and other preparations of meat, with or without admixtures, not specially mentioned.	Kilogram	0 40	.107
4. Sausages and tongues	do	0 20	.054
5. Pork and other meat:			
a. Smoked	do	0 20	.054
b. Not smoked:			
1. Hams	do	0 10	.027
2. Other, including shoulders and sausages		Free.	
Vinegar and acetic acid:			
1. In casks—			
a. Not containing more than 10 per cent of acetic acid	Kilogram	0 05	.013
b. Containing more than 10 per cent of acetic acid	do	0 10	.027
Tare to 1: Casks, 16 per cent.			
2. In bottles or jars, without taking into consideration the percentage of acetic acid contained therein.	Liter	0 10	.027
Cochineal and indigo	Kilogram	0 25	.067
Tare for indigo: Casks or cases, 25 per cent.			
Greases and tallow:			
1. Stearin (stearic acid), palmitin (palmitic acid), paraffin and other greases or oils from which the olein has been wholly or partially extracted; and spermaceti.		Free.	
2. Candles of the preceding materials	Kilogram	0 13	.035
3. Lard and axunge	do	0 04	.011
Tare: Casks, 18 per cent.			
4. Tallow, margarin, and other greases not specially mentioned.	do	0 04	.011
Tare: Casks, 18 per cent.			
5. Tallow candles	do	0 13	.035
Waste grease, train oil, and dégras		Free.	
Fruits:			
1. Fresh—			
a. Oranges of all kinds, citrons, lemons, and cedrats	Kilogram	0 02	.005
Tare: Cases, 22 per cent.			
b. Grapes	do	0 02	.005
Tare: Casks or cases, 33 per cent.			
c. Apples and pears	do	0 10	.027
d. Other fruits, including edible berries	do	0 07	.019
2. Dried:			
Plums, dried, including German prunes (svedsker) [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 700 kilograms].	do	0 17	.046
Tare: Casks or cases, 10 per cent.			
Currants, dried	do	0 15	.040
Tare: Casks, 12 per cent; cases, 16 per cent.			
Figs and cakes of figs	do	0 05	.013
Tare: Casks, cases or drums, 15 per cent; baskets or mats, 6 per cent.			
Raisins [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 1,000 kilograms].	do	0 08	.021
Tare: Casks, 14 per cent; cases, 20 per cent; earthen jars, 30 per cent.			
Oranges and orange peel	do	0 30	.080
Other fruits not specially mentioned	do	0 25	.067
3. Salted, or pickled in vinegar:			
a. Tamarinds, with or without vinegar	Kilogram	0 20	.054
Tare: Casks or cases, 16 per cent; earthen jars, 30 per cent.			
b. Other	do	0 50	.134
Tare: Glass vessels, 30 per cent.			

Customs duties on agricultural and other products imported into Norway—Continued.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Rate of duty. Norwegian money.	Rate of duty. U. S. money.
Fruits—Continued.		*Kroner öre.*	
4. Fruits and fruit peel, candied, fruits preserved in sugar or in brandy, and other preserves not otherwise provided for; including immediate packages.	Kilogram	0 60	$0.161
Seeds:			
a. Canary seed	do	0 13	.035
b. Other not specially mentioned		Free.	
Yeast	Kilogram	0 10	.027
Fertilizers		Free.	
Grass		Free.	
Gums and resins:			
1. Coal pitch and other kinds of pitch		Free.	
2. Turpentine		Free.	
3. Caoutchouc and gutta percha		Free.	
Hair:			
1. Animal hair, including spun horse and cattle hair, even when not entirely prepared.		Free.	
2. Bristles and hair of all kinds		Free.	
Harrows		Free.	
Vegetables and kitchen-garden produce, edible:			
1. Fresh or salted, including the weight of receptacles—			
a. Cabbage, kohl-rabi, and carrots	Kilogram	0 01	.003
b. Melons	do	0 02	.005
c. Other	do	0 05	.013
2. Prepared in hermetically closed vessels. (See Comestibles, No. 281.)			
3. Other	do	0 05	.013
Honey	do	0 20	.054
Horn, not manufactured		Free.	
Hops	Kilogram	0 50	.134
Tare: Cloth packages, 4 per cent; iron cylinders, 28 per cent; other metal receptacles, 20 per cent.			
Spanish		Free.	
Coffee, raw [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag), 240 kilograms]	Kilogram	0 30	.080
Tare: Bags, single, 1½ per cent; double, 2½ per cent; casks, 8 per cent.			
Extract of coffee	Ad valorem	40 %	
Roasted, also all kinds of substitutes for coffee	Kilogram	0 50	.134
Cocoanuts	do	0 20	.054
Cork		Free.	
Cereals and pulse:			
1. Not ground—			
a. Buckwheat	100 kilograms.	0 22	.059
b. Barley [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 15,000 kilograms].	do	0 22	.059
c. Beans, pease, and lentils	do	0 36	.096
d. Beans without pod. (See Flour of same.)			
e. Oats		Free.	
f. Wheat [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag), 15,000 kilograms].	100 kilograms	0 22	.059
g. Maize	do	0 22	.059
h. Malt of all kinds, ground or not	Kilogram	0 50.5	.135
Tare: Casks, 16 per cent.			
i. Rye [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 15,000 kilograms].	100 kilograms.	0 22	.059
At the custom-houses of Hammerfest, Vardoe, and Vadsoe.		Free.	
2. Ground:			
a. Groats—			
Buckwheat	100 kilograms.	0 50	.134
Barley, whole or split, and pearled groats	do	0 50	.134
Oats		Free.	
Wheat, including semolina and Cabanca grits; also groats prepared with eggs; millet and manna groats.	Kilogram	0 13	.035
b. Flour:			
Buckwheat, beans, barley, pease, lentils, and rye	100 kilograms.	0 50	.134
Maize, and maize meal of all kinds	do	0 50	.134
Oats		Free.	
Wheat	100 kilograms.	1 25	.335
NOTE.—Rye flour imported through the custom-houses of Hammerfest, Vardoe, or Vadsoe.		Free.	
c. Bran		Free.	
NOTE.—Cereals and flour, mixed, shall be dutiable as the most highly taxed cereal or flour entering into the mixture.			
Brooms and brushes of twigs, rushes, and other vegetable materials.	Kilogram	0 05	.013

Customs duties on agricultural and other products imported into Norway—Continued.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Rate of duty. Norwegian money.	Rate of duty. U S money.
Spices:		*Kroner öre.*	
1. Allspice, pimento, anise star anise pepper other than cayenne, ground or not.	Kilogram	0 40	$0.107
2. Ginger not preserved, cloves, clove stems, cinnamon, cassia lignea, cinnamon flowers and chips, ground or not.	do	1 00	.268
3 Cayenne pepper and curry, including weight of immediate packages; cardamoms, mace, and nutmegs, ground or not.	do	3 00	.804
4. Saffron and vanilla, ground or not, including weight of immediate receptacles.	do	6 00	1.608
5. Mustard—			
a. Not ground (mustard seed)	do	0 25	.067
b. Ground or prepared, including weight of immediate packages.	do	1 00	.268
6. Sauces, including weight of immediate packages	do	0 24	.064
Liquorice (juice of) mixed or not with other substances	do	0 40	.107
Tare: Cases 20 per cent.			
Glue:			
a. Isinglass and gelatine, including weight of immediate packages.	do	1 50	.402
b. Capsules of gelatine, filled hard or elastic, as long as the contents are not subject to a higher rate of duty, including immediate packages.	do	0 50	.134
c. Other kinds		Free.	
Flax, hemp, manila hemp, gummy, jute, China grass, and similar textile materials, and manufactures thereof:			
1. The above-mentioned textile materials, hackled or not, also waste thereof, and tow.		Free.	
2. Yarns:			
a. Not dyed	Kilogram	0 03	.008
b. Dyed, not twisted	do	0 27	.072
c. Dyed, twisted	do	0 53	.142
Tare to No. 2: Bobbins or spools of wood or metal, 50 per cent; no tare is allowed for paper wrappers.			
Comestibles, other than animal, in hermetically closed and air-tight vessels, including weight of vessels.	Kilogram	0 60	.161
Extract of malt, dry or liquid, pure or mixed, including the weight of immediate receptacles.	do	0 80	.214
Almonds and almond flour, including apricot stones	do	0 05	.013
Tare: Envelope of cloth, 4 per cent; casks, 17 per cent.			
Machinery, steam engines, and other machines for industrial or agricultural purposes, and marine engines; likewise parts of such machines, also packing for engines, friction, bands, and transmission belts.		Free.	
Metals:			
Crude, in pigs, granulated, blocks, and bars; also in plates and the like, which can not be employed unless further wrought or recast; also old metal goods fit only for remanufacture, and scrap metal.		Free.	
Tools and implements of metal for artisans or sailors, or for use in manufactures and agriculture, not specially mentioned, with or without handles.		Free.	
Vermicelli and macaroni	Kilogram	0 20	.054
Tare: Cases, 24 per cent; baskets, 12 per cent.			
Nuts:			
Hazelnuts	do	0 05	.013
Walnuts, Brazil nuts, and other edible nuts not specially mentioned.	do	0 33	.088
Oils:			
1. Fatty—			
a. Olive oil [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag), 1,800 kilograms].	do	0 04	.011
b. Hempseed, linseed, rapeseed, palm, cocoanut, and sperm oil; oleine, lard, and castor oil, and other fatty oils not specially mentioned in the tariff [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag), 1,800 kilograms].	do	0 04	.011
c. Oils for coloring butter	do	0 04	.011
d. Hair oil, including the immediate recipients (bottles, jars, and the like).	do	0 67	.18
2. Volatile—			
a. Camphene, paraffin, photogene, wood oil, and similar illuminating fluids, and American mineral oil (petroleum), petroleum naphtha, and benzine.		Free.	
b. Turpentine, spike, juniper, and birch oil; spirits of hartshorn, and liquidambar.	Kilogram	0 07	.019
c. Other volatile oils, including the weight of immediate wrappers (bottles, jars, and the like).	do	2 00	.536

Customs duties on agricultural and other products imported into Norway—Continued.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Rate of duty. Norwegian money.	Rate of duty. U. S. money.
Oils—Continued.		*Kroner öre.*	
3. Resin oil, other mineral oils unfit for illuminating purposes, refined or not (including vaseline and carriage grease). [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag), 1,800 kilograms].	Kilogram	0 04	$0.011
Tare for Nos. 1 *a*, *b*, and *c*; No. 2, b, and No. 3: In barrels or other casks, single or double, 18 per cent; bottles and glasses without other envelope, 20 per cent; bottles and glasses in a plain basket with straw, 30 per cent; bottles and glasses in two plain baskets with straw, 40 per cent; bottles and glasses packed in sawdust and the like and in cases, 10 per cent; earthen jars, 30 per cent; earthen jars in a plain basket with straw, 40 per cent; earthen jars in two plain baskets with straw, 50 per cent.			
Oil cakes and oil-cake meal		Free.	
Cheese	Kilogram	0 30	.08
Rennet		Free.	
Plows		Free.	
Potatoes		Free.	
NOTE.—Potato meal shall be dutiable as starch.			
Rice:			
1. In the husk, loose, in bulk	100 kilograms	3 90	1.045
In the husk, packed	Kilogram	0 05	.013
2. Husked (rice groats and rice flour) [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 1,200 kilograms].	do	0 10	.027
NOTE.—When husked and unhusked rice is imported mixed, the quantity of each shall be ascertained by appraisement before levying the duty.			
3. Bran of rice		Free.	
Chicory, dandelion, and beet roots, not roasted	Kilogram	0 05	.013
Cane, including reeds for plastering, bamboos, Spanish cane, and rattans, split or not.		Free.	
Juices of fruits and berries:			
1. Prepared with sugar	Kilogram	0 60	.161
2. Other, including must, and juices containing up to 12 per cent of alcohol.	do	0 32	.086
Tare: Casks, 16 per cent.			
NOTE.—Should it be ascertained on examination that the juices contain more than 12 per cent, but not more than 18 per cent of alcohol, a duty of 2¾ öre ($0.007) per kilogram shall be collected for every per cent above 12 per cent. Juices containing more than 18 per cent of alcohol shall be dutiable as brandy of an alcoholic strength of 100 degrees.			
Sago and sago flour, salep, ground arrowroot, tapioca groats and flour [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 900 kilograms].	do	0 15	.040
Tare: Cases, 16 per cent.			
Salt:			
1. Cooking, crude and refined		Free.	
2. Salt, other, not specially mentioned in the tariff		Free.	
Silk, twisted or not, dyed or not, combined or not with other textile materials.	Kilogram	2 00	.536
Skins and hides:			
A. With hair, not enumerated under peltries and which can not be dutiable as such:			
a. Undressed, salted or not:			
1. Dried		Free.	
2. Green		Free.	
b. Dressed	Kilogram	0 35	.094
B. Without hair:			
a. Tanned, not prepared, including sole leather and leather for inner soles [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 200 kilograms].	do	0 23	.062
b. Other	do	0 46	.123
C. Skins and hides with hair or feathers, for peltries:			
a. Undressed:			
1. Of goats, sheep, or lambs, with the exception of gray Crimean and real Kalmuck skins, skins of deer, roes, does, elks, reindeer, kangaroos, hares, and seals.		Free.	
2. Skins of beavers, fitchets, chinchilla, stone marten, minks, sables, black and blue foxes, and otters.	Kilogram	2 00	.536
3. Other kinds	do	0 40	.107
b. Prepared, separate, or sewn together:			
1. Skins of the animals specified under *a.* 1	do	0 20	.054
2. Pennsylvania skins	do	2 40	.643
3. Other skins shall be dutiable as undressed hides and skins with an additional 20 per cent.			
D. Waste and parings of hides, skins, and leather		Free.	

Customs duties on agricultural and other products imported into Norway—Continued.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Rate of duty. Norwegian money.	Rate of duty. U. S. money.
		Kroner öre.	
Butter of all kinds [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 250 kilograms].	Kilogram	0 10	$0.027
Tare: Casks, 18 per cent.			
Coal, including coke, and coal cinders		Free.	
Starch and starch gum (dextrin), including immediate packages	Kilogram	0 05	.013
Straw and halm		Free.	
Sugar and sirup:			
1. Sugar of all kinds, also dissolved and other liquid sugar (including the juice from which the sugar has not been separated) which can not be classed as common sirup or molasses; grape and starch sugar and sirup [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 400 kilograms]	Kilogram	0 20	.054
Tare: For paper, with or without twine, no tare shall be allowed; refined sugar in loaves and in casks, 12 per cent; other sugar in casks, 9 per cent.			
2. Sirup—			
a. Common sirup and molasses		Free.	
b. Capillaire, mulberry, rose, violet, and other like sirups.	Kilogram	0 53	.142
Confectionery, including drops, and other similar preparations of sugar.	do	0 40	.107
Tare: Receptacles of metal, 10 per cent.			
Sponges	do	2 67	.716
Soap:			
Green and other soft soap	do	0 04	.011
Transparent soap, including immediate packages	do	0 30	.08
Other soap	do	0 10	.027
Tea, including paper wrappers [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 60 kilograms].	do	2 00	.536
Tare: Cases lined with lead, 25 per cent; other cases, 16 per cent.			
Tar, of wood or coal		Free.	
Tobacco:			
Stems	Kilogram	1 75	.469
In the leaf, not seasoned, and carrots [credit for warehousal (kreditoplag): 150 kilograms.]	do	1 75	.469
In the leaf, seasoned	do	1 75	.469
Tare for the 3 preceding numbers: In skins, 8 per cent; wickerwork, with or without packing cloth, 10 per cent; baskets, 3 per cent; packing cloth, 2 per cent; casks, *a* imported from Europe, 8 per cent; *b* imported from non-European countries, 12 per cent.			
Snuff	do	2 10	.563
Tare: Bottles or jars, 50 per cent; other receptacles, 15 per cent.			
Cigars and cigarettes	do	3 60	.965
Tare: Boxes, 27 per cent.			
NOTE.—Paper, packets, boxes, etc., in which cigarettes are packed shall be dutiable as manufactures of the component material.			
Smoking and chewing tobacco, and any other manufactured tobacco.	do	2 10	.563
Tare: Casks or cases, 20 per cent.			
NOTE.—No tare shall be allowed for paper, packets, boxes, and the like, serving as wrappers for smoking or chewing tobacco.			
Tools and implements of wood for trades or industries, for shipping or agricultural purposes, and separate parts of the same; pulleys and spools.		Free.	
Staves, wrought, and other coopers' wares	Ad valorem	10 %	
NOTE.—Manufactured staves are those which have been shaved as well as grooved—that is, provided with grooves for the heads. The head pieces belonging to such heads and heads joined together are also included in this number. Staves and heads which have served as packages for fatty substances or oil shall not be classed in this number.			
Wooden wares, not manufactured, which can only be considered as raw materials including plates and veneers, also hoops for casks.		Free.	
Trees, shrubs, plants, live		Free.	
Wool and woolen goods:			
1. Wool		Free.	
2. Woolen yarn:			
a. Not dyed	Kilogram	0 13	.035
b. Dyed; and all kinds of yarn combined with metal thread.	do	0 20	.054
Tare for a and b: Wood or metal bobbins, 50 per cent; no tare is allowed for immediate wrappers.			

Customs duties on agricultural and other products imported into Norway—Continued.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Rate of duty. Norwegian money.	Rate of duty. U. S. money.
Wines, even containing cinchona or other medicaments:			
Of an alcoholic strength not exceeding 21 per cent.		*Kroner öre.*	
In casks or jars	Kilogram	0 11.5	$0.031
Tare: Casks, 16 per cent.			
In bottles	Liter	0 11.5	.031
Of an alcoholic strength exceeding 21 but not exceeding 25 per cent.			
In casks or jars	Kilogram	0 36	.096
Tare: Casks, 16 per cent.			
In bottles	Liter	0 36	.096
Of an alcoholic strength exceeding 25 per cent shall pay as spirits of 100 per cent.			
Vetches		Free.	
Wax		Free.	
Eggs		Free.	
Beer of all kinds, such as porter, ale, "Prydsing," "Mumme," etc.:			
In bottles or jars	Liter	0 27	.072
In other recipients	Kilogram	0 22	.059
Tare: Casks, 19 per cent.			

TARIFF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations, bearing upon the operation of the Norwegian customs tariff, have been promulgated:

The import duties calculated in accordance with the annexed tariff shall be collected on foreign goods imported for consumption into the country, whether the importation be for private or public account, as well as on all native goods which on exportation receive a drawback on duties already collected.

When goods are composed of parts subject to different rates of duty, and can not be referred to any of the articles enumerated in the tariff of import duties, the person paying duty is at liberty to separate the parts and pay duty on them separately. But if such separation can not take place, or should the party paying duty object to its being effected, the goods may be assessed according to the rule above mentioned, provided the customs officials deem themselves able to estimate their weight with sufficient exactitude and that the different parts are dutiable according to weight. If none of the aforesaid conditions exist for the separate assessment of the different parts, the goods shall be charged according to the part of which they principally consist, and where this can not be decided by the customs officials a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem shall be levied.

Articles which only serve to unite or hold the several parts of a whole, as nails, hinges, mountings, locks, etc., are not to be taken into consideration, but the goods are dutiable according to that number of the tariff to which they would belong without such accessories. The same rule is applicable to small ornaments.

The rules above given do not apply to goods classed under cotton, linen, silk, and wool.

When the goods are dutiable according to weight, their net weight (the weight of the goods themselves, without any cover or packing) is thereby understood, unless otherwise prescribed in the tariff.

The net weight is generally determined by weighing the goods together with the envelope in which imported and deducting the tare prescribed in the tariff for the merchandise. Should no tare be prescribed it shall be established as follows:

	Per cent.
For casks and boxes	12
For bottles, glasses, flasks, jars, with or without casing	30
For receptacles of metal	20

	Per cent.
For bast, straw, rushes, etc	3
For bags and other envelopes of packing cloth or burlap, single	2
For bags and other envelopes of packing cloth or burlap, double	3

Should the casks or boxes have covers of canvas, matting, and the like, 3 per cent of the gross weight is to be added to the tare prescribed for such envelopes without covers, and the total tare shall be deducted from the gross weight. If goods are imported in an extra covering consisting of a cask or box outside the usual envelope, the tare for which has been prescribed in the foregoing dispositions or in the tariff, the outer covering may be removed before weighing.

In other cases, when the goods are to be weighed with the covering, no part of this must be exempted from weighing, whether tare for the covering be allowed or not.

Weighing in order to ascertain the net weight shall take place:

1. When no rule for tare is to be found either in the tariff or in the above-given dispositions.

2. Whenever the customs officials find it necessary to remove the envelope in order to examine the goods, or when they consider the same as unusual.

3. When the person paying duty is dissatisfied with the tare prescribed in the tariff or in the foregoing dispositions, or when it is not expressly stipulated in the tariff that the person paying duty has not the right to pay duty on net weight. When the net weight is adopted at the request of such person, said weight shall no more be allowed to be computed by deducting the prescribed tare from the gross weight.

When no tare is prescribed for the goods or packing, and an assessment of the tare is impossible because the goods can not be separated from their envelope in the custom-house, the tare customary in commerce, or, when this is not known, such tare as the customs officers may judge proper, shall be allowed.

No allowance shall be made for any increase in weight or measure caused by unusual moisture. But if goods have been saturated with water by accident at sea or through any other fortuitous cause, the weight or measure is estimated as being equal to goods of the same kind in a dry condition.

Storage dues shall be paid on goods, when imported by sea, deposited in the customs warehouse, if they remain in said warehouse more than ten days, reckoned from the day the vessel has commenced to unload. No charge is made for goods deposited for ten days or less. For every additional day that the goods remain in the warehouse 30 öre (8 cents) per cubic meter, packing included, is to be paid. The minimum charge on goods withdrawn at any time shall be 40 öre (10.7 cents).

On compliance with the special regulations established to this effect by the customs officials, import duty shall be refunded for samples which are reexported in the same condition as when imported, when this proviso was made on their importation.

The customs department can also grant the refundment of import duty collected on raw materials and accessory materials employed in the manufacture of goods exported to foreign countries, as well as on other goods on which duty has been levied, according to circumstances, when they are reexported in an unchanged condition.

RULES AS TO THE IMPORTATION OF STOCK, PROVENDER, ETC.

The following is a translation of a circular issued by the Norwegian department of the interior under date of June 6, 1894, and amended September 7, 1894, giving the rules under which horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and dogs, certain kinds of meat and other animal products, grass, hay, and straw for fodder, and implements used in stables, are permitted to be imported into Norway:

A. Horses may be imported from Sweden on the following conditions: A certificate, issued by the police authority, shall accompany each animal, wherefrom it

shall appear that the animal has been in Sweden for the six months next preceding, and that the same is healthy and not likely to introduce any contagious disease. Post and traffic horses passing the boundary with the intention of returning them to Sweden are not affected by this circular.

When horses are imported from other countries a certificate, issued by the police authority of the exporting country, or by a Norwegian consul, must accompany each animal, wherefrom it shall appear that the animal is healthy and not likely to introduce any contagious disease.

Each animal on arrival in a Norwegian port of entry must be inspected by a duly authorized Norwegian veterinarian and by him declared to be healthy.

B. Ruminant animals (neat cattle, sheep, and goats) may be imported from Sweden, except Malmöhus County, on the following conditions:

(1) The importation must be made by rail or steamer direct to Fredrikshald or Christiania.

(2) A certificate from a Swedish police authority or an authorized veterinarian of the district concerned must accompany the animals, showing that they were not imported from the county of Malmöhus or from any foreign country during the six months next preceding; and further, that no mouth-and-foot disease, rinderpest, or malignant lung disease has existed, or has been supposed to exist.

(3) The animals must be marked or described in the certificate so their identity may be satisfactorily ascertained.

(4) The animals must be transported direct to the quarantine stations for inspection.

(5) If the animals are shipped by vessel direct to Christiania the inspection shall be made on board the ship before the landing of the animals.

(6) The department of the interior is authorized to issue the regulations concerning the importation.

C. Swine can not be imported from any country, with the exception of the Russian ports referred to in paragraph B, from which they may be introduced into Finmark.

Swine can not be imported from Finmark into any other district in the country.

D. The importation of dogs is forbidden from all countries, with the exception of Sweden and Denmark, from which countries they may be introduced provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued by the police authority of the country concerned, from which it shall appear that the animals in question have been in said country for at least six months, and that, according to the statement of an authorized veterinarian, they are not likely to disseminate any contagious disease. Dogs belonging to owners of Swedish herds of reindeer and passing through Finland with such herds in transit from Sweden are not affected by this prohibition.

E. Raw parts of ruminating animals and swine, also undressed skins and hides (dried and salted hides and skins not being included), undressed, unmanufactured, and uncleaned hair and bristles, together with muzzles and hoofs, are not allowed to be imported from any country.

The importation of unsalted and undressed meat and pork, and also unmelted tallow, is forbidden from Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Russia, except into Finmark from ports in the Arctic Ocean and the North Sea, and likewise from all countries outside of Europe.

F. The importation of grass, hay, and straw for fodder is prohibited from all countries except Sweden, and into Finmark from Russian ports in the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea.

G. Utensils for use in cow stables that have already been in use shall not be imported from any country unless satisfactory evidence is furnished that they have been thoroughly disinfected.

REVENUE FROM IMPORT DUTIES.

The imported articles which contribute most to the customs revenue of Norway are, in the order of their importance, sugar, tobacco, coffee,

the textile fabrics, and spirits. In the quinquennial period 1890–1894 these five items furnished over 75 per cent of the total customs revenue derived from imports, while the first three articles named, viz, sugar, tobacco, and coffee, were together the source of fully 50 per cent. The total customs revenue from imports into Norway and the amounts contributed by the articles of most importance in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, with averages and percentages for the five-year period 1890–1894, are shown in the subjoined table:

Amount of customs duties levied on the principal articles imported into Norway.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Average for five years, 1890–1894.	
					Per cent.
Sugar	$1,129,900	$976,300	$1,046,300	$1,209,800	22.58
Tobacco	787,900	1,086,200	809,600	855,700	15.97
Coffee	593,900	627,100	641,300	625,200	11.67
Tissues	576,500	612,900	659,600	620,400	11.58
Cereals	483,200	586,100	602,700	510,500	9.53
Brandy and spirits	268,000	281,400	307,900	259,200	4.84
Paraffin oil, petroleum, etc	126,200	.....	.....	144,200	2.69
Fruits	130,000	145,000	112,800	128,400	2.40
Hides, tanned	60,600	78,300	86,000	75,600	1.41
Salt	106,100	73,700	.....	72,900	1.36
Rice, hulled	73,200	79,100	68,100	72,600	1.36
Wine	68,600	54,900	70,000	71,800	1.34
Metal manufactures	60,000	66,500	75,300	63,300	1.18
Linseed, rape seed, etc	54,700	55,700	61,900	54,700	1.02
Yarn and thread	46,400	51,500	56,000	50,400	.94
Tea	48,200	52,500	50,700	47,400	.89
Spices	41,800	40,500	49,000	42,600	.79
Total	4,655,200	4,867,700	4,697,200	4,904,700	91.55
Total import duties	5,097,900	5,146,700	5,369,900	5,357,600	100

METHOD OF DETERMINING THE VALUE AND QUANTITY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The valuation of the merchandise imported and exported by Norway is based upon data furnished by exchange committees and merchants. In calculating the values of the imports the invoice price, freight, packing, and insurance are included, but not the duty. The values of exports comprise the price free on board in Norwegian ports, excluding freight and insurance, but including packing and Norwegian commercial profit. The returns of quantities are compiled from the officially controlled declarations of importers and exporters. These declarations state the countries from which the articles are *directly* imported and to which they are *directly* exported. That is to say, if goods are shipped from the United States to England, and are afterwards reshipped to Norway, they are recorded as coming from England.

FOREIGN TRADE.

According to the official commerce returns of Norway, the total foreign trade of the Kingdom in 1894, the latest year for which final figures are as yet available, amounted to 4,341,340,934 kilograms (9,571,007,050 pounds), valued at 337,984,900 kroner ($90,579,950). As regards the volume of the trade these figures are in excess of the returns for any

previous year, while in the matter of value they were exceeded only in 1890, 1891, and 1893. Compared with the figures recorded for 1885, they show a gain during the decade of 41 per cent in quantity and 37 per cent in value. The total trade returns for each year of the decade ending with 1894 are given in the following table:

Total trade of Norway with foreign countries in the years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Kroner.	Dollars.
1885	3,071,021,658	6,770,435,767	247,542,700	66,341,440
1886	3,058,118,365	6,741,988,910	238,012,700	63,787,410
1887	3,154,779,556	6,955,090,105	240,319,700	64,405,680
1888	3,479,809,732	7,671,658,132	280,753,300	75,241,880
1889	4,002,078,204	8,823,061,651	324,277,200	86,906,290
1890	3,898,261,611	8,594,185,513	339,755,400	91,054,450
1891	4,025,387,149	8,874,449,017	353,406,300	94,712,890
1892	4,073,818,172	8,981,221,019	326,465,000	87,492,620
1893	4,182,159,419	9,220,072,298	340,655,200	91,295,590
1894	4,341,340,934	9,571,007,050	337,984,900	90,579,950
Annual average for the 10 years	3,728,677,480	8,220,316,946	302,917,240	81,181,820

Of the foreign commerce carried on by Norway during the ten-year period 1885–1894, about 60 per cent in value consisted of import trade and about 40 per cent of export trade.

The following table exhibits the quantity and value of merchandise imported into Norway each year from 1885 to 1894, inclusive:

Total imports into Norway in the years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Kroner.	Dollars.
1885	1,422,593,654	3,136,278,421	145,604,600	39,022,030
1886	1,363,566,310	3,006,145,558	135,168,500	36,225,160
1887	1,376,483,029	3,034,622,015	133,691,300	35,829,270
1888	1,620,223,315	3,571,976,725	158,396,700	42,450,320
1889	1,822,148,719	4,017,145,509	191,608,100	51,350,970
1890	1,730,580,828	3,815,273,105	208,658,900	55,920,590
1891	1,909,899,754	4,210,603,196	223,023,600	59,770,320
1892	1,920,186,594	4,233,281,769	199,986,600	53,596,410
1893	1,985,385,784	4,377,021,207	204,568,600	54,824,380
1894	2,178,700,949	4,803,207,686	205,989,800	55,205,270
Annual average for the 10 years	1,732,976,894	3,820,555,519	180,669,670	48,419,470

The figures given in the above table show a decided increase in the quantity and value of the import trade of Norway during the ten-year period 1885–1894. The quantity of imported merchandise returned in 1894 was greater than in any other year of the decade, and showed a gain of 53 per cent over the figures for 1885. The increase in value during the same period, while not so great as that in quantity, was nevertheless a substantial one, amounting to 41 per cent. The value attained in 1894 was exceeded but twice during the decade—in 1890 and 1891.

Although the growth of Norway's exports has not kept pace with that of her imports, a considerable gain was made during the ten years

1885 to 1894, amounting to 31 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value. The highest export figures in the decade, both as to quantity and value, were returned for the year 1893. The exports of 1894, while slightly less than those of the year preceding, were greater than in any other year of the decade except 1889, as regards value, and 1889 and 1890, as regards quantity. The table following shows the quantity and value of merchandise exported from Norway each year from 1885 to 1894, inclusive:

Total exports from Norway in the years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Kroner.	Dollars.
1885	1, 648, 423, 004	3, 634, 157, 346	101, 938, 100	27, 319, 410
1886	1, 694, 552, 055	3, 735, 843, 352	102, 844, 200	27, 562, 250
1887	1, 778, 296, 527	3, 920, 468, 090	106, 628, 400	28, 576, 410
1888	1, 859, 586, 417	4. 099, 681, 407	122, 356, 600	32, 791, 560
1889	2, 179, 929, 485	4. 805, 916, 142	132, 669, 100	35, 555, 320
1890	2, 167, 680, 783	4, 778, 912, 408	131, 096, 500	35, 133, 860
1891	2, 115, 487, 395	4, 663, 845, 821	130, 382, 700	34, 942, 570
1892	2, 153, 631, 578	4, 747, 939, 250	126, 478, 400	33, 896, 210
1893	2, 196, 773, 635	4, 843. 051, 091	136, 086, 600	36, 471, 210
1894	2, 162, 639, 985	4, 767, 799, 364	131, 995, 100	35, 374, 680
Annual average for the 10 years	1, 995, 700, 586	4, 399, 761, 427	122, 247, 570	32, 762, 350

Of the entire volume of exports from Norway in the ten-year period 1885–1894, about 98 per cent consisted of domestic merchandise and 2 per cent of foreign merchandise reexported. The quantity and value of both the domestic and foreign exports for each year in the decade are stated in the following table:

Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from Norway in the years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Norwegian merchandise.			Foreign merchandise.		
	Quantities.		Values.	Quantities.		Values.
	Kilograms.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Kilograms.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1885	1, 632, 871, 187	3, 599, 860, 476	26, 199, 920	15, 556, 817	34, 296, 870	1, 119, 490
1886	1, 680, 938, 373	3, 705, 830, 356	26, 510. 990	13, 613, 682	30, 012, 996	1, 051, 260
1887	1, 761, 469, 967	3, 883, 371, 919	27, 294, 670	16, 826, 560	37, 096, 171	1, 281, 740
1888	1, 833, 891, 828	4, 043, 034, 602	31, 256, 970	25, 694, 589	56, 646, 805	1, 534, 590
1889	2, 147, 249, 143	4, 733, 868, 406	33, 743, 990	32, 680, 342	72, 047, 736	1, 811, 330
1890	2, 129, 996. 848	4, 695, 833, 651	33, 347, 800	37, 683, 935	83, 078, 757	1, 786, 060
1891	2, 080, 920, 910	4, 587, 639, 857	33, 254. 060	34, 566, 485	76, 205, 964	1, 688, 510
1892	2, 117, 075, 704	4, 667, 347, 439	31, 847, 350	36, 555, 874	80, 591, 811	2, 048, 860
1893	2, 152, 188, 707	4, 744, 758, 267	33, 960, 640	44, 584, 928	98, 292, 824	2, 510, 570
1894	2, 114, 067, 026	4, 660, 714, 447	33, 240, 440	48, 572, 959	107, 084, 917	2, 134, 240
Annual average for the 10 years	1, 965, 066, 969	4. 332, 225, 942	31, 065, 680	30, 633, 617	67, 535, 485	1, 696, 670

The statistics presented in the foregoing tables regarding the commerce of Norway do not include the precious metals, the imports and exports of which, in the years 1885 to 1894, inclusive, were as follows:

Value of the precious metals imported and exported by Norway from 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Kroner.	Dollars.	Kroner.	Dollars.
1885	1,011,100	270,970	396,000	106,130
1886	1,813,900	486,130	865,800	232,030
1887	4,236,300	1,135,330	749,400	200,840
1888	391,000	104,790	361,600	96,910
1889	239,700	64,240	418,500	112,160
1890	357,400	95,780	2,900	780
1891	449,200	120,390	459,300	123,090
1892	526,100	140,990	478,900	128,350
1893	622,000	166,700	437,800	117,330
1894	480,600	128,800	100,700	26,990
Annual average for the 10 years	1,012,730	271,410	427,090	114,460

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN TRADE WITH NORWAY.[1]

Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, and Sweden are the countries of chief importance in Norway's foreign commerce. The United Kingdom alone is credited with over 30 per cent of the total trade, while Germany has 21 per cent and Sweden about 15 per cent. The United States, with only about 3 per cent to her credit, ranks as the tenth country on the list, being surpassed by Russia, the Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, and France. To show how largely Norway's commercial intercourse has been confined to European countries, it may be stated that the portion of the total trade of the Kingdom returned for all countries outside of Europe amounted to only 4.58 per cent in 1892, 4.28 per cent in 1893, and 3.95 per cent in 1894. The following table, covering the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, shows the value of Norway's trade with each of the ten leading countries, and the percentage of the entire trade credited to each of these countries:

Value and percentage of the total trade of Norway with each of the principal foreign countries in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Countries.	Values.			Percentages.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Great Britain and Ireland	$25,798,000	$27,701,600	$27,594,900	29.50	30.34	30.46
Germany	19,052,100	19,252,800	19,167,100	21.75	21.09	21.16
Sweden	12,585,800	13,135,900	13,575,700	14.39	14.39	14.99
Russia and Finland	3,593,000	6,260,800	6,388,200	4.11	6.86	7.05
Netherlands	3,994,800	4,052,400	3,910,500	4.57	4.44	4.32
Spain	3,738,200	3,536,500	3,657,800	4.27	3.87	4.04
Denmark	4,247,300	3,947,700	3,625,000	4.86	4.32	4.00
Belgium	3,066,100	3,585,200	3,329,200	3.50	3.93	3.68
France	3,926,000	3,147,500	3,081,200	4.49	3.45	3.40
United States	3,032,100	3,304,400	2,696,300	3.46	3.61	2.97

[1] In a consideration of the statistics here presented regarding the relative standing of foreign countries in Norway's international trade, it should be remembered that according to the Norwegian system of trade returns, as explained on page 34, imports are credited to the country from which they directly come and exports to the country to which they are directly shipped, regardless of original source or final destination.

The relative standing of the ten above-mentioned countries as contributors to the import trade of Norway in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 is shown in the following table:

Value of merchandise imported into Norway from each of the principal foreign countries in 1892, 1893, and 1894, and percentage of total imports received from each.

Countries.	Values.			Percentages.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Great Britain and Ireland	$14,115,600	$14,955,000	$15,422,200	26.34	27.28	27.94
Germany	14,818,900	14,894,700	15,086,700	27.65	27.17	27.33
Sweden	7,303,800	7,509,300	7,888,000	13.63	13.70	14.29
Russia and Finland	2,645,000	5,041,800	5,239,100	4.93	9.20	9.49
Denmark	3,056,900	2,748,400	2,435,700	5.70	5.01	4.41
United States	2,538,400	2,779,400	2,392,200	4.73	5.06	4.33
Netherlands	2,402,300	2,390,500	2,176,600	4.48	4.36	3.94
Belgium	2,003,000	2,221,500	2,128,300	3.74	4.05	3.86
France	1,995,400	978,800	973,300	3.72	1.79	1.76
Spain	350,100	93,700	206,500	.65	.17	.37

Of the countries which constitute the source of Norway's import trade, the United States is the sixth in importance, being preceded by the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Russia, and Denmark, in the order mentioned. Norway's exports to the United States, however, are very much smaller than her imports from this country. In Norway's export trade for 1894 there were a dozen countries outranking the United States, including in addition to the countries named in the table Italy, Australia, and Portugal. The United Kingdom gets about 35 per cent of the merchandise shipped from Norway, more than twice the amount received by any other country. Sweden ranks second in value of goods received, and Germany third. In the following table, covering the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, the ten countries standing highest in the total trade of Norway are given in the order of the value of the merchandise shipped to them from Norway:

Value of merchandise exported from Norway to each of the principal foreign countries in 1892, 1893, and 1894, and percentage of total exports shipped to each.

Countries.	Values.			Percentages.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Great Britain and Ireland	$11,682,400	$12,746,600	$12,172,700	34.52	34.95	34.41
Sweden	5,282,000	5,626,600	5,687,700	15.59	15.43	16.08
Germany	4,233,200	4,358,100	4,080,400	12.41	11.95	11.53
Spain	3,388,100	3,442,800	3,451,300	10.00	9.44	9.76
France	1,930,600	2,168,700	2,107,900	5.70	5.95	5.96
Netherlands	1,592,500	1,661,900	1,733,900	4.70	4.56	4.90
Belgium	1,063,100	1,363,700	1,200,900	3.14	3.74	3.40
Denmark	1,190,400	1,199,300	1,189,300	3.51	3.29	3.36
Russia and Finland	948,000	1,219,000	1,149,100	2.80	3.34	3.25
United States	493,700	525,000	304,100	1.45	1.43	.86

To show the character of Norway's import trade the following table, in which the importations of 1892, 1893, and 1894 are classified according to the nature of the merchandise, is presented:

Values of the various classes of merchandise imported into Norway in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Classes of merchandise.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1. Animals, living	$299,999	$51,242	$276,710
2. Animal food products	3,311,783	3,232,509	3,511,390
3. Breadstuffs	9,981,365	9,556,103	8,431,066
4. Colonial produce—groceries	6,214,250	7,072,627	6,516,313
5. Fruits and vegetables	731,238	825,386	785,160
6. Spirituous and other liquors	1,141,117	1,029,576	1,172,339
7. Textile materials	1,574,982	1,625,447	1,589,588
8. Yarn, thread, cordage, etc	1,474,536	1,584,604	1,654,016
9. Textile manufactures	5,898,787	6,005,397	6,341,577
10. Hair, feathers, skins, bones, horn, other animal materials, and fertilizers	1,573,750	1,606,419	1,636,917
11. Manufactures of hair, skin, bone, horn, etc	396,506	428,961	433,838
12. Tallow, oils, tar, gums, etc	2,429,581	2,557,042	2,822,415
13. Manufactures of tallow, oils, gums, etc	327,871	340,896	364,534
14. Wood in the rough and partly manufactured	1,401,292	1,295,324	1,255,821
15. Manufactures of wood	575,262	906,590	913,290
16. Dyestuffs	262,881	272,074	296,167
17. Vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified	775,967	723,734	620,876
18. Paper and manufactures of paper	485,455	494,996	503,384
19. Manufactures of vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified	97,659	94,658	119,260
20. Minerals, crude	4,691,796	4,765,013	5,287,050
21. Mineral products	715,426	715,158	797,354
22. Metals, crude or partly wrought	2,013,511	2,006,703	2,094,205
23. Metals, manufactured	2,758,176	2,571,299	2,703,959
24. Ships, carriages, machinery, etc	3,687,466	4,309,895	4,284,328
25. Articles not grouped in the above classes	775,753	752,732	793,709
Total	53,596,409	54,824,385	55,205,266

From the above table it appears that of the various classes of merchandise imported by Norway, breadstuffs form the most important group. Colonial produce, so called, consisting principally of groceries, ranks second. These two groups, breadstuffs and colonial produce, taken together with the other classes of food stuffs, namely, animal food products, fruits and vegetables, and spirituous and other liquors, comprise in value nearly one-half of the entire importation. After colonial produce, the most important group is the textile manufactures. Crude minerals come next, followed in the order of their value by the group comprising ships, carriages, machinery, etc., the group of animal food products, and the group comprising tallow, oils, tar, gums, etc. The only other classes of merchandise reaching a value of a million dollars are metals manufactured, metals crude or partly wrought, yarn, thread, cordage, etc., the textile materials, wood in the rough and partly manufactured, and spirituous and other liquors.

Of the various commodities which comprise Norway's import trade, about 50 per cent may be designated as products of agriculture. Following is a compilation of all the important items which may be classified as agricultural among the articles of merchandise imported into Norway in 1892, 1893, and 1894:

Values of principal agricultural commodities imported into Norway in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Horses	$38,990	$39,260	$47,030
Cattle	224,960	2,280	210,650
Sheep	12,440	1,130	7,580
Swine	14,710	.....	1,450
Pork, bacon, and hams	1,300,900	937,710	1,269,460
Other meat	490,360	741,900	776,580
Cheese	144,610	145,280	140,000
Butter, natural and artificial	572,210	579,600	385,520
Lard and fats	357,060	305,760	344,970
Eggs	177,010	199,200	270,870
Barley	2,147,080	2,085,420	1,723,670
Beans, peas, and lentils	202,660	147,530	101,380
Oats	68,930	19,590	17,150
Wheat	332,670	73,810	119,660
Maize	71,980	38,060	8,660
Malt	197,700	251,710	217,400
Rye	4,031,390	4,149,690	3,779,600
Barley flour	18,970	20,960	21,950
Oatmeal	23,290	39,240	43,170
Rye flour	984,390	818,100	965,850
Wheat flour	1,773,250	1,760,250	1,284,740
Starch	26,610	32,750	35,830
Rice, hulled	167,230	156,860	129,600
Sago, salep, etc	31,920	28,890	24,920
Coffee	3,257,700	3,697,170	3,531,950
Tea	54,140	58,670	56,980
Cacao beans	35,030	44,600	38,540
Chocolate	101,840	97,710	103,690
Sugar of all kinds	1,495,570	1,663,740	1,606,450
Sirup and molasses	333,340	360,430	374,450
Tobacco, leaf, and in rolls	510,140	716,100	377,830
Spices	45,130	47,030	53,890
Oranges, citrons, etc	71,290	58,670	106,340
Apples and pears	26,340	63,010	47,520
Plums and prunes	49,710	64,780	40,980
Raisins	69,090	53,760	73,860
Almonds	15,280	15,460	33,850
Chicory	12,110	12,840	17,960
Hops	160,450	232,090	151,420
Potato meal	88,230	85,870	66,970
Brandy and other spirits, in bottles and casks	434,210	460,100	455,980
Wine, in bottles and casks	659,870	522,650	658,900
Vinegar	11,900	13,800	13,720
Wool	541,360	581,480	604,340
Cotton	567,870	505,130	526,490
Flax, hemp, tow, jute, etc	442,410	520,210	443,190
Undressed skins, dried and raw	365,690	343,660	359,440
Hides, tanned and untanned	772,350	922,160	898,070
Fertilizers	158,740	91,120	138,530
Tallow, margarin, etc	684,340	869,420	925,970
Olive oil	54,480	37,090	44,410
Linseed, rape-seed, and spermaceti oils, etc	640,390	619,480	653,570
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	169,110	114,860	52,050
Linseed and rape seed	262,020	262,050	225,790
Other seeds	60,140	77,850	78,180
Total for above articles	25,561,590	25,787,970	24,689,000

A glance at the figures given above shows that of all the agricultural commodities imported into Norway, rye is the article of chief importance. Most of the bread consumed by the Norwegians is made of rye flour. Formerly it was used almost exclusively, but in recent years there seems to have been a growing use of wheat. Upon this point the

following extract from a report made to the Department of State under date of February 12, 1894, by the United States consul at Christiania is of interest:

The general preference of the Norwegian people is for rye, instead of wheat, bread. Wheat is too costly for the general trade of the country, and its use is limited to a certain class of people, although the small difference in the price of rye and wheat during the last few years has resulted in an increased demand for wheat. During the year 1890, when the harvest failed and Russia prohibited the export of rye, several shipments of American wheat flour were made to this country and profitably sold. Since then the import has constantly increased.

In the same consular report the following statement was made, showing the importance of prompt shipments on the part of American grain exporters filling orders from Norway:

One of the principal disadvantages under which the American flour trade suffers is the long and irregular transport from the mills to the port of shipment in the United States. The flour shipped to this country from an inland town in the United States is always forwarded on a through bill of lading, acceptors of which are obliged to take all the risks. The railway companies are not bound by the bill of lading to send the flour by any particular train or vessel, and from two to three months often elapse before the Norwegian importers receive the flour, though their orders are always transmitted by cable to the mills. When a buyer in Norway can not calculate within several months when he is likely to receive his flour, he often prefers to order German wheat, which reaches this country in about eight days.

After rye, barley is the cereal imported in greatest quantities. These two grains, with wheat flour and rye flour, are the principal items under breadstuffs.

Coffee is the leading article under the head of groceries, and ranks second in value among all the agricultural imports. Other groceries imported extensively are sugar, molasses, and tobacco. The consumption per capita in Norway of these four principal groceries in the years 1890 to 1894, inclusive, was as follows:

Per capita consumption of coffee, sugar, molasses, and tobacco in Norway from 1890 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Coffee.		Sugar.		Molasses.		Tobacco.	
	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Kilograms.	Pounds.
1890	3.63	8.00	6.99	15.41	4.11	9.06	0.80	1.76
1891	3.77	8.31	7.74	17.06	5.14	11.33	.85	1.87
1892	3.68	8.11	8.61	18.98	4.14	9.13	.84	1.85
1893	3.87	8.53	9.04	19.93	4.73	10.43	1.11	2.45
1894	3.93	8.66	9.62	21.21	5.24	11.55	.85	1.87

Next to the breadstuffs and groceries, the most valuable product of agriculture imported is the item of meat, especially pork, bacon, and hams.

The number of live animals imported is very small.

Of the remaining agricultural imports enumerated, the most important are, in the order of their value, the following: Tallow and margarin, hides, wine, linseed, rape-seed and spermaceti oils, wool, cotton, brandy

and other spirits, flax, hemp, jute, etc., butter, undressed skins, lard and fats, eggs, linseed and rape-seed, malt, hops, cheese, fertilizers, and rice.

A comparison of the values returned for 1892, 1893, and 1894, as regards the leading agricultural imports referred to above, shows that a gain was made during these years in the case of coffee, sugar, molasses, tallow and margarin, hides, the linseed, rape-seed, and spermaceti oils, wool, brandy and other spirits, eggs, and malt. The other agricultural items mentioned in the text suffered a decrease. The total value of the 55 agricultural products enumerated in the table advanced from $25,561,590 in 1892 to $25,787,970 in 1893, but fell to $24,689,000 in 1894.

Chief among the imports of Norway which may be classed as nonagricultural is the item of coal, cinders, and coke. In 1894 this item ranked in value above all other imports, but was exceeded by rye in 1893 and 1892. Of the manufactured articles imported, the most important in respect to value are woolen goods, cotton goods, ships, and locomotives and machinery. These items, and, in fact, most of the manufactures imported, show a substantial increase during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894. The values of the most important of the nonagricultural imports of Norway for 1894, in comparison with 1893 and 1892, are given in a tabular statement below. The combined values of the items selected amounted to $20,479,900 in 1894, as against $19,421,110 in 1893 and $18,671,700 in 1892. The table is as follows:

Values of principal manufactured articles and nonagricultural products imported into Norway in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Coal, cinders, and coke	$3,328,720	$3,377,390	$3,908,890
Woolen goods	2,818,850	2,869,800	3,117,480
Ships	1,784,290	2,383,060	2,129,390
Cotton goods	1,551,320	1,608,030	1,706,330
Locomotives and machines	1,125,440	1,198,090	1,378,620
Wooden staves, hoops, etc	1,401,290	1,295,320	1,255,820
Paraffin oil, petroleum, etc	690,340	649,420	785,880
Iron bars, hoops, bands, etc	839,160	759,380	737,000
Cotton thread	546,050	571,300	618,360
Woolen yarn	476,990	567,140	612,490
Salt	543,080	630,420	604,740
Manufactures of flax, hemp, and jute	520,830	676,030	603,240
Books, engravings, etc	413,870	404,140	428,910
Silk stuffs	485,350	376,350	410,070
Glass and glassware	350,840	386,920	404,250
Iron plates	268,640	321,390	344,410
Copper, brass, etc., in plates, bolts, and bars	396,130	346,010	335,830
Railway rails	246,560	250,040	291,530
Implements and tools	413,710	282,530	282,150
Pig iron	199,690	217,290	268,540
Manufactures of copper and brass	270,550	251,060	255,970

The Norwegian commerce reports make a general classification of imported merchandise into *imports for consumption*, comprising merchandise intended for use without undergoing further process of manufacture, as articles of food and clothing and house furnishings, and *imports for production*, or commodities to be employed in the productive industries, either as materials of manufacture, or as machinery, tools,

etc., and means of conveyance. The estimated percentage of the total imports comprised in each of these groups from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, was as follows:

Estimated percentages of imports for consumption and production, 1890–1894.

Groups.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Imports for consumption	62.80	64.89	66.11	65.41	64.27
Imports for production	37.20	35.11	33.89	34.59	35.73
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The relative value of the various groups of merchandise which constitute Norway's export trade is shown in the following tabular statement covering the years 1892, 1893, and 1894:

Values of the various classes of domestic merchandise exported from Norway in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Classes of merchandise.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1. Animals, living	$122,664	$115,106	$145,417
2. Animal food products	11,762,734	12,204,934	11,420,633
3. Breadstuffs	103,635	456,484	204,672
4. Colonial produce—groceries	3,564	3,725	3,859
5. Fruits and vegetables	67,107	55,664	34,974
6. Spirituous and other liquors	55,530	41,620	57,834
7. Textile materials	69,198	66,571	74,209
8. Yarn, thread, cordage, etc	119,689	97,606	86,108
9. Textile manufactures	897,157	1,264,129	1,387,061
10. Hair, feathers, skins, bones, horn, other animal materials, and fertilizers	1,749,638	1,739,695	1,676,260
11. Manufactures of hair, skin, bone, horn, etc	63,221	40,736	42,237
12. Tallow, oils, tar, gums, etc	1,801,282	1,807,178	1,753,122
13. Manufactures of tallow, oils, gums, etc	12,676	10,506	8,924
14. Wood in the rough and partly manufactured	7,476,771	7,256,180	7,501,642
15. Manufactures of wood	3,728,523	4,494,199	4,316,676
16. Dyestuffs	41,862	45,587	39,101
17. Vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified	205,422	354,350	238,708
18. Paper and manufactures of paper	761,388	996,853	1,107,751
19. Manufactures of vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified	26,586	11,444	13,346
20. Minerals, crude	511,934	856,206	773,019
21. Mineral products	471,546	471,653	476,799
22. Metals, crude or partly wrought	272,797	347,435	317,473
23. Metals, manufactured	802,151	742,387	701,919
24. Ships, carriages, machinery, etc	433,945	239,538	591,690
25. Articles not grouped in the above classes	271,832	240,852	267,008
Total exports of Norwegian merchandise	31,832,852	33,960,638	33,240,442
Exports of foreign merchandise	2,048,860	2,510,570	2,134,245
Total exports	33,881,712	36,471,208	35,374,687

From the figures presented in the foregoing table it will be seen that the three leading classes of domestic merchandise exported from Norway are the animal food products, consisting largely of cured fish, and two groups of forest products classed, respectively, as wood in the rough and partly manufactured, and manufactures of wood. The combined value of these three classes is equal to fully two-thirds of the total valuation of domestic exports. Groups of less importance, but having a value exceeding $1,000,000, are the following: Tallow, oils, tar, gums, etc.; hair, feathers, skins, bones, horn, other animal materials,

and fertilizers; textile manufactures; and paper and manufactures of paper.

The extent to which the forests and fisheries of Norway contributed to the export trade of the Kingdom in the years 1890 to 1894, inclusive, is shown in the following table of percentages, compiled from the Norwegian trade reports:

Sources of Norwegian exports from 1890 to 1894, inclusive.

Sources.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Products of the forests	33.70	33.90	33.26	32.44	33.62
Products of the fisheries	35.80	34.45	34.63	33.84	33.00
Other Norwegian products	25.40	26.82	26.06	26.84	27.35
Foreign products reexported	5.10	4.83	6.05	6.88	6.03
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The principal items grouped under the head of forest products in the Norwegian export classification, with their values for 1892, 1893, and 1894, are the following:

Wood and manufactures of wood of domestic production exported from Norway in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Items.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Wood, unmanufactured	$7,461,980	$7,244,390	$7,484,620
Wood pulp	1,763,920	2,093,240	2,221,510
Cellulose	1,336,270	1,812,590	1,577,960
Matches	471,200	452,630	368,230
Turned articles	45,100	36,130	32,370
Cabinet work	23,130	24,420	14,390
Total	11,101,600	11,663,400	11,699,080

Of the unmanufactured wood exported by Norway in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, the following are the principal classes:

Quantities of the several kinds of unmanufactured wood exported by Norway in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Classes of wood.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Cubic meters.	*Cubic meters.*	*Cubic meters.*
Planed	489,872	504,140	500,875
Sawed	479,203	454,487	454,405
Hewn	102,876	83,114	92,514
Round	642,745	484,208	497,948
Staves	77,024	85,901	79,302
Split wood, firewood, etc	102,786	74,655	91,267
Total	1,894,506	1,686,505	1,716,311
Total value	$7,461,980	$7,244,390	$7,484,620

The contribution made by the fisheries to the export trade of Norway has been about equal in value to that made by the forests. The

principal classes of fish and other fishery products exported in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 were as follows:

Values of Norwegian fishery products exported in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Fresh fish of all kinds	$519,520	$489,720	$426,900
Codfish, dry	1,734,870	1,635,440	1,794,640
Codfish, salted	4,430,470	4,800,420	4,843,810
Herring, salted	2,606,490	2,790,930	2,080,990
Other salted fish	424,780	436,570	439,410
Smoked herring	67,210	83,380	70,670
Anchovies	108,000	109,050	98,090
Lobsters	99,270	111,549	130,730
Fish roes	339,130	373,000	322,810
Fish guano	228,980	304,580	319,380
Fish oil	1,676,800	1,664,760	1,639,030

Of the commodities of domestic production exported by Norway in 1892, 1893, and 1894, other than forest and fishery products, the following are the most important:

Values of certain articles, other than forest and fishery products, exported from Norway in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Paper and pasteboard	$761,400	$997,000	$1,107,600
Woolen goods	512,100	774,000	834,300
Horseshoe and other nails	735,700	687,200	621,000
Skins	698,400	726,300	573,800
Margarin	604,300	506,000	466,600
Condensed milk	648,300	626,600	450,200
Cotton goods	319,700	409,500	445,400
Machines	173,900	107,700	422,900
Butter	255,100	332,600	372,800
Metals and ores	256,700	335,300	319,500
Ice	158,900	437,100	290,800
Hewn stone	220,000	241,500	245,500
Sole leather	189,500	190,800	220,800
Copper	191,100	217,600	178,000
Books	201,000	158,700	175,000
Conserves	142,000	142,600	146,100
Ships	225,400	87,100	120,300
Hay	52,500	135,900	99,700
Rye flour	46,600	202,100	92,200
Bran	93,500	177,100	92,200
Oats	22,500	234,800	79,100

PRINCIPAL TRADING PORTS OF NORWAY.

The most important ports of Norway are Christiania, Bergen, and Trondhjem. Together they handle considerably more than half of the entire foreign trade of the Kingdom. The value of the merchandise imported and exported through each of these ports in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 was as follows:

Value of imports and exports from the three leading ports in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Ports.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Christiania	$28,897,300	$29,167,200	$29,136,500	$8,428,300	$8,991,500	$8,279,800
Bergen	8,238,300	9,168,400	9,063,800	5,655,300	6,537,700	5,933,700
Trondhjem	3,826,600	4,245,700	3,861,700	2,106,300	2,444,800	2,181,500

PRELIMINARY TRADE RETURNS FOR 1895.

In the Meddelelser fra det statistiske Centralbureau for December, 1895, were published some preliminary figures as to the quantity and value of certain of the more important articles imported and exported by Norway in 1895. These preliminary returns indicate for the articles selected a material increase over 1894 in the value of the imports, and also a slight gain in exportation. Following are the figures in detail:

Quantity and value of certain articles of merchandise imported into Norway in 1895.

Articles.		Quantities.	Values.
Butter, natural	kilograms	1,133,086	$392,200
Butter, artificial	do	121,436	29,000
Cheese	do	594,843	175,400
Rye	do	181,441,441	4,063,800
Barley	do	80,666,518	1,670,800
Malt	do	2,880,078	168,700
Rice	do	2,917,932	148,600
Tea	do	105,349	59,800
Coffee	do	9,263,953	3,958,200
Sugar	do	21,105,136	1,518,700
Sirup	do	10,989,456	353,400
Leaf tobacco	do	1,775,053	499,500
Brandy and spirits in casks	do	812,417	347,100
Wine in casks	do	2,743,597	698,500
Cotton	do	2,660,240	503,900
Hemp	do	2,543,557	349,000
Woolen goods (tariff No. 526)	do	1,581,878	2,520,700
Petroleum, paraffin oil, etc	do	27,978,228	902,800
Salt	hectoliters	1,280,485	485,400
Coal, cinders, and coke	do	13,964,690	3,811,400
Machines and locomotives			1,253,100
Total value of articles named			23,910,000
Total value of same articles in 1894			23,302,400

Quantity and value of certain articles of domestic merchandise exported from Norway in 1895.*

Articles.		Quantities.	Values.
Dried fish	kilograms	17,452,843	$1,890,500
Cod	do	56,851,635	4,622,700
Summer herring, salted	hectoliters	572,690	2,462,000
Other herring, salted	do	216,722	580,800
Butter, natural	kilograms	785,861	349,400
Butter, artificial	do	1,817,816	460,800
Cheese	do	57,598	13,900
Cotton thread	do	72,761	21,700
Sole leather	do	337,991	233,400
Fish roes	hectoliters	54,682	302,700
Fish oil	do	140,634	1,563,300
Fish guano	kilograms	8,293,132	273,400
Oats	do	1,125,742	21,100
Beer	liters	298,980	19,000
Ice	metric tons	324,983	148,900
Lumber	cubic meters	1,674,574	7,317,800
Wood pulp, dry	kilograms	32,194,102	555,500
Wood pulp, wet	do	184,802,212	1,532,200
Cellulose, dry	do	51,480,890	1,840,800
Cellulose, wet	do	7,549,000	133,600
Matches	do	4,231,617	399,600
Apatite	do	1,600,795	27,900
Sulphurous pyrites	do	37,712,822	121,300
Copper ore	do	20,283,423	207,900
Total value of articles named			25,100,200
Total value of same articles in 1894			25,066,400

* The figures given for lumber, wood pulp, and cellulose include also a quantity received from Sweden.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

As a factor in the international trade of Norway the United States does not occupy a leading position. According to the Norwegian commerce returns for 1892, 1893, and 1894, less than 4 per cent[1] of the entire foreign trade of the Kingdom is credited to this country. Such trade as exists, however, is decidedly in favor of the United States, the value of the merchandise imported into Norway from this country greatly exceeding that of the goods sent to us in return. As a fair instance of this, the year 1894 may be cited. In the year mentioned the value of the merchandise imported by Norway from the United States amounted to $2,392,220, while on the other hand the goods shipped from the Kingdom to this country were valued at only $304,100, leaving a large balance of trade in our favor. The status of Norway's trade with the United States in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, according to Norwegian returns, is shown in the following table:

Norway's trade with the United States in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.			Total trade.
		Norwegian products.	Foreign products.	Total.	
1892	$2,538,440	$461,150	$32,590	$493,740	$3,032,180
1893	2,779,430	444,910	80,050	524,960	3,304,390
1894	2,392,220	294,160	9,940	304,100	2,696,320

Of the articles of merchandise imported by Norway from the United States, the most important in the order of their value are mineral oils, hides, greases and tallow, and meats. Wheat flour, tobacco, and cotton are imported to a considerable extent, and the various manufactures taken together form a category of leading importance, machinery being one of the chief items. The following statement includes all the

[1] It is probable that Norway's trade with the United States is considerably greater than the Norwegian commerce returns seem to indicate. This is due to the fact that a portion of the trade between the two nations reaches its destination indirectly after passing through other countries. Under the Norwegian method of recording imports and exports, such merchandise is frequently credited to the intermediate country from which or to which it is directly shipped instead of the country which is the actual source or destination. (See footnote page 37.) As an example of the misleading character of the Norwegian trade returns in this respect, a single item among the imports may be cited, that of pork, bacon, and hams. In 1894, according to the Norwegian figures, 2,998,074 kilograms (6,609,614 pounds) of these meats were imported into Norway from Great Britain and Ireland, and only 1,229,120 kilograms (2,709,743 pounds) from the United States. As the United Kingdom does not produce enough pork, bacon, and hams to supply home demands, but is known to import very largely from the United States (about 424,000,000 pounds in 1894), the presumption is that a large part of the pork, bacon, etc., shipped from Great Britain and Ireland to Norway came originally from the United States.

important commodities imported from the United States by Norway in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894:

Values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Norway from the United States in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Pork, bacon, and hams	$170,960	$134,460	$226,350
Other meats	120,980	159,920	123,230
Butter	33,070	1,050	27,980
Barley	2,970	.....	.....
Wheat	147,910	43,010	7,260
Maize	19,270	80	.....
Rye	67,700	.....	.....
Wheat flour	248,140	336,100	92,000
Sugar	50	3,220	1,290
Sirup and molasses	31,280	36,740	20,690
Tobacco	91,790	320,260	47,300
Fruits	5,920	5,310	6,590
Wine	2,490	2,120	4,290
Wool	1,800	1,610	2,140
Cotton	940	50,870	61,800
Hides, tanned or raw	538,730	538,200	415,050
Greases and tallow	233,780	249,160	301,260
Paraffin oil, petroleum, etc	460,880	504,970	624,330
Other oils	4,180	2,410	13,000
Tar, gums, and resins	2,120	20,960	21,730
Manufactures of india rubber and gutta-percha	8,870	1,450	960
Seeds and plants	1,690	290	3,560
Implements and tools	7,420	3,620	8,390
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	5,840	4,820	9,920
Sailing vessels	18,710	30,440	.....
Machinery	61,670	73,300	82,520
Musical instruments	1,050	1,150	3,780
Clocks and watches	9,270	8,440	5,170
Books, engravings, etc	3,460	4,720	5,520
All other articles	235,500	240,750	276,110
Total	2,538,440	2,779,430	2,392,220

Of the merchandise exported from Norway to the United States, wood pulp and cellulose constitute by far the most important item, comprising in value more than one-half of the entire exportation to this country. Cured fish of several varieties form the second item in point of value. The only other commodities of importance are hides, fish oil, preserved meats, and books. The exports of these leading articles to the United States in 1892, 1893, and 1894 are given in the following statement:

Values of principal articles of merchandise exported from Norway to the United States in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Norwegian products:			
Meats, preserved	$3,140	$2,790	$940
Herring, salted	16,400	21,490	25,330
Other fish, salted, smoked, or dried	31,680	47,190	31,730
Hides	30,230	13,940	13,910
Fish oil	5,150	6,910	14,310
Wood pulp and cellulose	304,130	281,450	151,690
Books	35,160	19,560	22,490
Other Norwegian products	35,260	51,580	33,760
Total Norwegian products	461,150	444,910	294,160
Foreign products (reexports)	32,590	80,050	9,940
Total exports	493,740	524,960	304,100

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.

The following tables, compiled from the official returns of Norwegian commerce (Norges Handel), show the sources of the principal agricultural products and other important commodities imported into Norway in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, with the quantities received from the various countries, and the total value of each item:

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

HORSES.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	232	219	249
Denmark	38	67	86
Germany	15	2	2
Great Britain and Ireland	1	2	11
Other countries	5	3	3
Total	291	293	351
Total value	$38,990	$39,260	$47,030

CATTLE.

Sweden	10,327	.....	9,642
Denmark	50	.....	1
Russia	116	100	82
Great Britain and Ireland	.....	6	.....
Germany	.....	.....	100
Total	10,493	106	9,825
Total value	$224,960	$2,280	$210,650

SHEEP.

Sweden	3,491	.....	2,041
Denmark	4	.....	.....
Russia	369	347	308
Great Britain and Ireland	4	.....	9
Total	3,868	347	2,358
Total value	$12,440	$1,130	$7,580

SWINE.

Sweden	4,557	.....	500
Denmark	3	.....	16
Great Britain and Ireland	10	2	11
Other countries	7	2	9
Total	4,577	4	536
Total value	$14,710	.....	$1,450

PORK, BACON, AND HAMS.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

Sweden	274,812	324,860	559,564
Denmark	496,366	562,756	434,587
Iceland	.....	3,240	.....
Russia	10,118	6,712	5,302
Germany	578,109	272,898	1,121,969
Netherlands	39	5,970	647
Belgium	450,300	371,752	542,736
Great Britain and Ireland	4,568,027	2,174,935	2,998,074
France	67	3	.....
United States	966,025	625,529	1,229,120
Other countries	9	17	.....
Total	7,343,872	4,348,672	6,891,999
Total value	$1,300,900	$937,710	$1,269,460

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

OTHER MEAT.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	1,664,366	3,506,403	3,676,911
Denmark	565,412	980,807	1,441,509
Iceland	176,140	185,690	222,310
Finland	.....	.....	4,150
Russia	86,161	76,015	117,060
Germany	80,427	98,964	215,353
Netherlands	380	450	.....
Belgium	884	8,512	16,140
Great Britain and Ireland	1,244,545	708,992	893,356
France	10	.....	.....
United States	1,253,870	1,530,120	1,242,640
Total	5,072,195	7,095,953	7,829,429
Total value	$490,360	$741,900	$776,580

CHEESE.

Sweden	253,950	256,040	237,950
Denmark	20,250	17,220	16,810
Germany	70,520	61,040	76,960
Switzerland	420	380	790
Netherlands	92,450	87,160	94,310
Belgium	760	17,630	1,290
Great Britain and Ireland	3,050	3,350	2,910
France	8,230	8,850	13,000
Italy	10	70	30,870
United States	.....	20	30
Total	449,640	451,760	474,920
Total value	$144,610	$145,280	$140,000

BUTTER, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.

Sweden	625,290	457,650	448,570
Denmark	246,550	681,690	144,910
Finland	8,730	6,380	4,620
Russia	14,290	8,490	12,820
Germany	168,120	104,070	126,520
Netherlands	276,690	160,590	98,720
Belgium	1,900	3,340	480
Great Britain and Ireland	8,550	24,700	5,010
France	138,930	65,350	154,450
Austria	300	.....	.....
United States	85,090	2,590	74,550
Other countries	.....	.....	20
Total	1,574,440	1,514,850	1,070,670
Total value	$572,210	$579,600	$385,520

LARD AND FATS.

Sweden	.....	180	110
Denmark	24,740	4,990	1,210
Germany	251,240	180,500	192,240
Netherlands	363,730	257,440	32,000
Belgium	33,180	36,090	12,440
Great Britain and Ireland	469,050	210,260	421,120
France	10	.....	.....
United States	1,325,280	940,420	1,554,620
Rest of North America	.....	.....	5,600
Total	2,467,230	1,629,880	2,219,340
Total value	$357,060	$305,760	$344,970

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

EGGS.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	477,120	494,160	577,520
Denmark	255,300	325,440	543,440
Russia	360	140	.....
Germany	.....	1,550	2,110
Netherlands	.....	4,610	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	1,090	20	30
Total	733,870	825,920	1,123,100
Total value	$177,010	$199,200	$270,870

BARLEY.

Sweden	10,820	60,770	70,790
Denmark	9,747,490	8,194,550	7,517,720
Russia	39,875,460	77,739,220	77,486,060
Germany	3,464,710	3,266,520	4,021,850
Netherlands	.....	316,290	9,990
Belgium	484,910	97,700	99,650
Great Britain and Ireland	35,600	1,530	21,750
Austria	.....	617,670	594,910
France	1,306,550	.....	.....
Roumania	14,820,590	209,100	.....
Turkey	7,186,630	.....	.....
United States	88,950	.....	.....
Other countries	3,180,180	.....	.....
Total	80,201,890	90,503,350	89,822,720
Total value	$2,147,080	$2,085,420	$1,723,670

BEANS, PEAS, AND LENTILS.

Sweden	93,720	60,420	31,940
Denmark	101,910	82,690	32,050
Russia	210	520	60
Germany	3,150,760	2,969,770	2,542,780
Netherlands	102,170	112,350	90,150
Belgium	980	50	30
Great Britain and Ireland	557,530	11,550	3,180
France	280	890	2,130
Spain	20	.....	30
Italy	40	.....	.....
United States	14,700	120	.....
Total	4,022,320	3,238,360	2,702,350
Total value	$202,660	$147,530	$101,380

OATS.

Sweden	1,717,860	698,100	675,920
Denmark	65,720	23,030	16,870
Russia	18,220	8,960	26,890
Germany	181,260	100	29,930
Belgium	3,950	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	2,310	1,310	3,030
France	348,260	.....	400
Total	2,337,580	731,500	753,040
Total value	$68,930	$19,590	$17,150

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

WHEAT.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	360	3,010	470
Denmark	2,544,730	563,580	37,010
Russia	.....	.....	150,450
Germany	327,020	113,250	885,020
Netherlands	.....	10,030	.....
Belgium	398,640	228,040	946,470
Great Britain and Ireland	250,070	260	6,370
France	.....	800	.....
Roumania	450,900	.....	.....
United States	3,729,190	1,284,060	270,700
Argentina	686,480	.....	2,168,840
Total	8,387,390	2,203,030	4,465,330
Total value	$332,670	$73,810	$119,660

MAIZE.

Sweden	2,850	90	.....
Denmark	144,710	.....	30,700
Russia	.....	110,960	253,650
Germany	950,920	505,940	119,680
Netherlands	25,000	.....	.....
Belgium	49,490	120,000	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	3,640	.....	110
Roumania	790,380	838,000	.....
United States	719,500	2,580	.....
Total	2,686,490	1,577,570	404,140
Total value	$71,980	$38,060	$8,660

MALT.

Sweden	750	50,960	85,910
Denmark	589,820	867,200	608,310
Germany	2,616,120	3,219,710	3,077,620
Great Britain and Ireland	900	.....	1,500
Total	3,207,590	4,137,870	3,773,340
Total value	$197,700	$251,710	$217,400

RYE.

Sweden	9,370	44,840	38,930
Denmark	8,390,320	8,093.400	167,920
Russia	32,119,890	108,476,560	155,211,900
Germany	9,208,950	9,597,040	7,562,640
Netherlands	1,586,730	206,580	24,930
Belgium	6,904,460	12,495,380	1,293,990
Great Britain and Ireland	346,880	240	.....
France	23,936,360	2.901,820	.....
Portugal	295,450	.....	.....
Spain	6,645,480	.....	.....
Roumania	21,933,260	13,015,920	8,533,400
Turkey	1,805,950	.....	.....
United States	1,791,780	.....	.....
Total	114,974,880	154,831,780	172,833,710
Total value	$4,031,390	$4,149,690	$3,779,600

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

BARLEY FLOUR.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	500	.....	490
Denmark	198,090	42,050	2,420
Russia	100	.....	840
Germany	182,480	475,630	645,300
Belgium	980	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	33,310
Great Britain and Ireland	570	2,270	70
France	20	.....	10
Spain	80	.....	.....
United States	.....	19,640	30
Total	382,820	539,590	682,470
Total value	$18,970	$20,960	$21,950

OATMEAL.

Sweden	197,820	307,380	295,360
Denmark	7,000	220	5,610
Finland	.....	20	.....
Russia	107,260	334,070	662,440
Germany	29,400	25,760	40
Netherlands	.....	40	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	28,310	19,380	39,200
Portugal and Madeira	160	.....	.....
United States	.....	360	23,310
Total	369,950	687,230	1,025,960
Total value	$23,290	$39,240	$43,170

RYE FLOUR.

Sweden	134,810	20,030	8,200
Denmark	331,100	582,570	322,890
Russia	3,394,640	4,186,420	5,273,180
Germany	17,468,690	19,867,030	29,241,170
Netherlands	130	4,900	4,950
Belgium	.....	.....	200
Great Britain and Ireland	45,660	310	157,470
France	.....	980	.....
United States	.....	2,820	.....
Total	21,375,030	24,665,060	35,008,060
Total value	$984,390	$818,100	$965,850

WHEAT FLOUR.

Sweden	611,690	129,520	40,030
Denmark	4,276,160	1,720,450	1,297,810
Finland	30	100	.....
Russia	18,550	34,530	78,800
Germany	21,254,940	25,479,040	26,515,860
Netherlands	637,320	721,280	756,780
Belgium	5,980	13,670	21,610
Great Britain and Ireland	3,133,910	3,932,700	2,971,070
France	328,040	172,350	102,630
Spain	260	.....	.....
Hungary	.....	2,450	4,900
United States	4,925,240	7,600,540	2,452,340
Rest of North America	2,720	.....	.....
West Indies	.....	90	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	200
Total	35,194,840	39,806,720	34,242,030
Total value	$1,773,250	$1,760,250	$1,284,740

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

STARCH.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	1,110	360	310
Denmark	180	2,570	620
Germany	166,330	243,710	254,280
Netherlands	17,640	18,780	23,570
Belgium	36,920	33,850	46,360
Great Britain and Ireland	46,400	34,580	39,930
France	90	320	100
United States	7,140	5,240	6,130
Total	275,810	339,410	371,300
Total value	$26,610	$32,750	$35,830

RICE, HULLED.

Sweden	2,930	.....	570
Denmark	289,450	92,120	72,180
Germany	2,568,500	2,671,110	2,342,170
Netherlands	99,530	157,140	110,180
Belgium	4,420	1,970	11,550
Great Britain and Ireland	6,700	4,340	8,590
France	30	40	120
East Indies, China, and rest of Asia	110	.....	.....
United States	30	50	.....
Other countries	30	20	110
Total	2,971,730	2,926,790	2,545,470
Total value	$167,230	$156,860	$129,600

SAGO, SALEP, ETC.

Sweden	14,660	19,090	22,160
Denmark	1,090	1,440	2,970
Russia	.....	.....	40
Germany	159,590	124,600	109,530
Netherlands	10	4,950	1,750
Great Britain and Ireland	321,100	340,080	306,270
Other countries	.....	10	10
Total	496,450	490,170	442,730
Total value	$31,920	$28,390	$24,920

COFFEE.

Sweden	6,270	17,000	16,840
Denmark	311,380	158,670	267,810
Russia	70	90	290
Germany	4,700,380	4,977,380	4,752,820
Netherlands	988,850	1,330,030	1,361,340
Belgium	860,380	714,180	654,180
Great Britain and Ireland	1,176,630	1,284,040	1,300,800
France	46,250	116,630	127,720
Spain	230	50	.....
Italy	120	.....	.....
United States	310	180	80
West Indies	30	60	14,240
Brazil	12,700	23,660	5,910
Other countries	110	130	460
Total	8,103,710	8,622,100	8,502,490
Total value	$3,257,700	$3,697,170	$3,531,950

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

TEA.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	18	460	864
Denmark	10,885	17,605	19,704
Russia	68	84	138
Germany	54,648	58,393	54,165
Netherlands	2,321	1,460	1,594
Belgium	123	9	8
Great Britain and Ireland	28,037	26,175	24,551
France	18	26	70
United States	31	2	2
Other countries	15	15	116
Total	96,164	104,229	101,212
Total value	$54,140	$58,670	$56,980

CACAO BEANS.

Sweden	1,394	235	8
Denmark	157	2	.....
Germany	86,302	87,997	107,553
Netherlands	3,991	13,040	6,503
Great Britain and Ireland	4,181	6,745	5,795
France	4,550	10,852	.....
Total	100,575	118,871	119,859
Total value	$35,030	$44,600	$38,540

CHOCOLATE.

Sweden	162,716	158,009	166,713
Denmark	579	226	184
Germany	17,677	17,000	20,658
Netherlands	504	1,957	97
Belgium	15	407	33
Great Britain and Ireland	7,216	4,067	5,587
France	1,302	551	196
United States	.....	62	1
Other countries	11	2	3
Total	190,020	182,281	193,472
Total value	$101,840	$97,710	$103,690

SUGAR OF ALL KINDS.

Sweden	11,010	4,330	5,380
Denmark	126,430	159,640	80,220
Russia	60	40	380
Germany	6,359,960	8,178,300	10,012,360
Netherlands	4,680,950	4,443,760	4,405,640
Belgium	570,670	679,020	781,420
Great Britain and Ireland	4,831,100	4,702,130	4,887,960
France	230,490	243,250	315,040
Portugal and Madeira	60	120	10
Spain	20	10	30
Italy	80	60	.....
United States	500	37,640	17,190
Mexico and Central America	.....	200	.....
West Indies	.....	60	110
Other countries	.....	50	40
Total	16,811,330	18,448,610	20,505,780
Total value	$1,495,570	$1,663,740	$1,606,450

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

SIRUP AND MOLASSES.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	5,570	113,400	154,110
Denmark	61,530	42,970	193,320
Germany	270,870	208,340	111,180
Netherlands	48,730	791,980	1,429,560
Belgium	.....	.....	54,480
Great Britain and Ireland	7,124,140	7,470,200	8,210,610
France	2,570	10	.....
United States	778,190	979,770	594,010
Total	8,291,600	9,606,670	10,747,270
Total value	$333,340	$360,430	$374,450

TOBACCO, LEAF AND IN ROLLS.

Sweden	270	4,690	380
Denmark	330	270	250
Germany	1,552,800	1,410,060	1,176,700
Netherlands	40,860	16,500	27,810
Belgium	20	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	560	9,010	8,320
United States	308,590	1,104,170	129,120
Total	1,903,430	2,544,700	1,342,580
Total value	$510,140	$716,100	$377,830

ORANGES, CITRONS, ETC.

Sweden	1,860	10	12,180
Denmark	43,350	15,960	25,980
Russia	.....	1,180	660
Germany	157,210	150,310	150,730
Netherlands	80	.....	24,610
Belgium	90	170	5,660
Great Britain and Ireland	733,210	574,180	1,179,860
France	30	30	1,140
Portugal and Madeira	3,980	3,910	3,800
Spain	1,080	1,260	73,820
Italy	123,090	128,640	246,310
Gibraltar and Malta	.....	250	650
Turkey	.....	100	.....
United States	.....	.....	20
Total	1,063,980	876,000	1,725,420
Total value	$71,290	$58,670	$106,340

APPLES AND PEARS.

Sweden	43,418	19,644	31,965
Denmark	10,917	84,252	61,633
Russia	.....	35	.....
Germany	25,177	380,706	242,953
Netherlands	4,645	150,683	38,847
Belgium	166	13,132	7,250
Great Britain and Ireland	188,941	98,273	134,826
France	6,412	21,101	15,276
Portugal and Madeira	.....	96	.....
Spain	25	110	30
Italy	.....	55	.....
United States	47,998	15,741	58,365
Total	327,699	783,828	591,145
Total value	$26,340	$63,010	$47,520

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	4,290	2,300	530
Denmark	67,000	35,340	31,940
Germany	316,060	738,270	635,940
Netherlands	50,940	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	24,530	8,730	7,020
France	780	21,010	19,750
United States	150	.....	.....
Other countries	10	.....	10
Total	463,760	805,650	695,190
Total value	$49,710	$64,780	$40,980

RAISINS.

Sweden	40,500	87,390	32,620
Denmark	544,370	322,430	492,160
Germany	106,730	133,920	168,070
Netherlands	41,940	91,280	130,970
Great Britain and Ireland	83,660	99,450	32,520
France	40	20	19,040
Portugal and Madeira	.....	70	30
Spain	41,890	61,300	207,190
Italy	170	110	9,410
Turkey	.....	6,560	8,660
Egypt	.....	.....	740
East Indies, China, etc	.....	.....	1,230
Other countries	10	.....	10
Total	859,310	802,530	1,102,650
Total value	$69,090	$53,760	$73,860

ALMONDS.

Sweden	3,429	1,801	8,539
Denmark	12,925	12,618	25,404
Germany	7,718	14,249	29,269
Netherlands	1,142	1,522	10,122
Belgium	2	.....	1,922
Great Britain and Ireland	15,795	12,831	41,624
France	1,926	4,837	8,680
Portugal and Madeira	49	50	59
Spain	164	1,178	7,403
Italy	710	2,041	7,373
North Africa	.....	1,341	.....
Total	43,860	52,468	140,395
Total value	$15,280	$15,460	$33,850

CHICORY.

Sweden	110	260	.....
Germany	.....	.....	10
Netherlands	306,050	229,570	205,700
Belgium	16,980	69,730	129,450
Total	323,140	299,560	335,160
Total value	$12,110	$12,840	$17,960

HOPS.

Sweden	523	1,116	902
Denmark	6,051	2,060	2,035
Germany	138,328	150,913	190,422
Netherlands	7,058	8,936	16,214
Belgium	4,643	8,816	6,389
Great Britain and Ireland	951	868	1,337
France	.....	507	.....
Total	157,554	173,216	217,299
Total value	$160,450	$232,090	$151,420

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

POTATO MEAL.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	1,300	600	3,500
Denmark	83,140	40,210	26,510
Russia	4,410	.....	90
Germany	568,830	1,129,800	1,126,380
Netherlands	639,890	427,290	230,380
Belgium	18,410	3,990	1,000
Great Britain and Ireland	1,030	30	500
France	.....	10	.....
Total	1,317,010	1,601,930	1,388,360
Total value	$88,230	$85,870	$66,970

BRANDY AND OTHER SPIRITS, IN BOTTLES.

[Quantities in liters of 1.0567 quarts each.]

Sweden	947	909	700
Denmark	3,116	2,399	2,107
Russia	74	70	80
Germany	3,296	3,908	3,118
Netherlands	4,850	4,564	4,628
Belgium	209	167	6
Great Britain and Ireland	10,719	12,064	11,896
France	22,735	22,523	22,895
Spain	14	10	45
Italy	20	66	18
United States	11	9	115
Other countries	8	12	4
Total	45,999	46,701	45,612
Total value	$39,450	$42,530	$40,360

BRANDY AND SPIRITS, IN CASKS.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

Sweden	1,737	3,216	1,857
Denmark	9,072	9,140	9,199
Germany	96,036	110,074	74,332
Netherlands	127,668	137,285	133,233
Belgium	495	894	572
Great Britain and Ireland	112,300	124,658	149,628
France	546,680	551,526	588,702
Portugal and Madeira	122	37	.....
Spain	1,117	918	3,237
Italy	23	590	.....
West Indies	.....	.....	144
Other countries	30	17	60
Total	895,280	938,355	961,024
Total value	$394,760	$417,570	$415,620

WINE, IN BOTTLES.

[Quantities in liters of 1.0567 quarts each.]

Sweden	4,925	9,239	11,759
Denmark	9,873	30,008	13,641
Russia	90	965	218
Germany	27,979	21,679	23,325
Netherlands	18,881	30,025	21,820
Belgium	3,485	2,074	2,202
Great Britain and Ireland	6,651	6,116	4,382
France	91,865	75,087	124,564
Portugal and Madeira	301	311	787
Spain	328	688	1,247
Italy	975	2,202	2,120
Austria	1	108	2
Australia	30	93	.....
United States	18	24	53
Other countries	16	31	8
Total	165,418	178,650	206,128
Total value	$106,400	$114,920	$132,580

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

WINE, IN CASKS.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	61,680	101,070	54,340
Denmark	339,490	242,120	280,100
Russia	340	2,060	1,520
Germany	815,350	700,190	774,620
Netherlands	47,390	61,350	69,450
Belgium	2,150	4,920	5,030
Great Britain and Ireland	88,540	56,200	64,040
France	374,230	241,480	309,830
Portugal and Madeira	119,410	45,300	207,690
Spain	120,380	64,530	229,040
Italy	84,730	66,570	53,500
Austria	.....	60	210
Hungary	150	250	.....
Turkey	.....	5,150	150
Greece	270	.....	.....
Algiers	680	1,430	760
Rest of Africa	490	330	.....
United States	9,340	8,180	16,710
West Indies	.....	.....	120
Other countries	600	240	200
Total	2,065,220	1,601,430	2,067,310
Total value	$553,470	$407,730	$526,320

VINEGAR, IN BOTTLES.

[Quantities in liters of 1.0567 quarts each.]

Sweden	233	431	536
Denmark	58	76	32
Germany	1,242	1,851	1,851
Great Britain and Ireland	202	310	174
France	358	168	300
Other countries	19	.....	8
Total	2,112	2,836	2,901
Total value	$240	$290	$290

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

VINEGAR, IN CASKS.

Sweden	67,865	81,472	76,056
Denmark	17,389	20,600	9,809
Germany	4,212	10,639	4,233
Netherlands	4	5,517	10,250
Belgium	597	642	.....
France	70,805	59,935	74,946
Other countries	9	6	11
Total	160,881	178,811	175,305
Total value	$11,900	$13,800	$13,720

WOOL.

Sweden	6,110	9,700	3,330
Denmark	53,460	62,570	163,040
Faroe Islands	10	.....	20
Iceland	40,320	39,020	40,580
Russia	80	30	60
Germany	280,700	310,360	310,660
Netherlands	9,610	20,400	25,280
Belgium	20,490	13,470	17,540
Great Britain and Ireland	462,650	572,880	555,540
France	10	1,930	7,460
Portugal and Madeira	1,550	.....	.....
Spain	360	.....	.....
United States	2,920	2,860	4,000
Total	878,270	1,033,220	1,127,510
Total value	$541,360	$581,480	$604,340

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

COTTON.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	20,750	14,830	79,020
Denmark	22,140	29,550	8,060
Germany	267,030	90,910	249,990
Netherlands	28,030	24,640	177,740
Belgium	743,950	283,970	859,270
Great Britain and Ireland	1,699,540	1,549,640	1,056,740
France	38,810	125,210	46,270
Spain	300	.....	.....
United States	4,660	237,300	329,380
Total	2,825,210	2,356,050	2,806,470
Total value	$567,870	$505,130	$526,490

FLAX.

Sweden	20	.....	210
Denmark	2,530	1,250	150
Russia	400	.....	.....
Germany	86,040	55,220	1,790
Netherlands	.....	300	80
Belgium	.....	.....	1,940
Great Britain and Ireland	2,280	5,700	.....
Total	91,270	62,470	4,170
Total value	$18,360	$10,880	$750

HEMP.

Sweden	10,790	500	32,730
Denmark	25,340	101,140	34,480
Russia	302,200	315,130	308,340
Germany	2,180,070	2,099,500	1,560,220
Netherlands	250	1,950	.....
Belgium	.....	15,270	11,120
Great Britain and Ireland	41,740	300,530	424,240
France	83,950	30,400	20,950
Spain	.....	.....	62,580
Italy	.....	.....	48,370
Total	2,644,340	2,864,420	2,503,030
Total value	$354,350	$406,850	$368,950

TOW.

Sweden	14,790	4,760	41,950
Denmark	10,620	6,750	22,990
Russia	140	.....	.....
Germany	92,730	49,220	62,250
Netherlands	40	560	.....
Belgium	.....	10	4,630
Great Britain and Ireland	39,630	43,600	79,090
France	15,200	.....	25,000
Total	173,150	104,900	235,910
Total value	$15,790	$9,570	$21,490

JUTE, ETC.

Sweden	1,240	4,790	.....
Denmark	2,070	400	860
Germany	14,880	30,820	30,620
Netherlands	.....	1,080	30
Belgium	.....	14,760	1,410
Great Britain and Ireland	695,480	1,335,030	738,220
France	4,800	.....	5,000
Total	718,470	1,386,880	776,140
Total value	$53,920	$92,920	$51,990

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

UNDRESSED SKINS, DRIED AND RAW.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	198,170	245,060	244,380
Denmark	105,430	93,050	214,330
Iceland	21,530	29,080	31,470
Russia	4,730	11,970	1,440
Germany	424,870	635,700	676,180
Netherlands	99,490	83,910	44,850
Belgium	181,210	206,170	161,040
Great Britain and Ireland	122,190	58,330	79,740
France	98,380	91,520	122,760
North Africa	5,020	.....	.....
United States	.....	820	1,170
Brazil	336,200	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	55,290
Total	1,597,220	1,455,610	1,632,650
Total value	$365,690	$343,660	$359,440

HIDES, TANNED AND UNTANNED.

Sweden	43,957	46,210	43,159
Denmark	24,728	23,142	29,559
Germany	51,268	84,739	148,560
Netherlands	203,984	58,059	1,421
Belgium	6,913	5,327	5,607
Great Britain and Ireland	91,285	455,580	723,977
France	2,803	6,306	7,794
United States	1,340,060	1,338,792	1,068,132
Other countries	5	37	17
Total	1,765,003	2,018,192	2,028,226
Total value	$772,350	$922,160	$898,070

FERTILIZERS.

Sweden	122,930	139,190	405,550
Denmark	14,150	32,550	31,100
Russia	.....	.....	27,000
Germany	674,320	1,355,380	1,620,960
Netherlands	148,590	56,270	101,280
Belgium	2,415,540	64,730	1,785,650
Great Britain and Ireland	2,678,520	2,304,840	4,577,680
France	356,000	10,000	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	50
Total	6,410,050	3,962,960	8,549,270
Total value	$158,740	$91,120	$138,530

TALLOW, MARGARIN, ETC.

Sweden	99,180	6,170	7,420
Denmark	100,250	76,100	54,450
Iceland	.....	.....	190
Germany	940,920	1,420,930	1,522,620
Netherlands	400,980	682,030	463,060
Belgium	950	3,470	17,680
Great Britain and Ireland	689,000	693,490	1,002,070
France	10,460	10,830	31,760
Austria	.....	.....	8,700
United States	1,162,980	1,162,090	1,498,730
Total	3,404,720	4,055,110	4,606,680
Total value	$684,340	$869,420	$925,970

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

OLIVE OIL.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	4,410	1,130	11,110
Denmark	45,900	53,110	47,740
Germany	42,790	43,450	70,850
Netherlands	5,550	9,470	19,610
Belgium	9,040	1,610	3,910
Great Britain and Ireland	150,480	64,040	62,520
France	18,600	17 560	25,650
Spain	2,770	10,850	3,380
Italy	19,360	11,640	20,290
Austria	.....	.....	870
United States	20	60	1,240
Other countries	20	40	50
Total	298,940	212,960	267,220
Total value	$54,480	$37,090	$44,410

OILS—LINSEED, RAPE SEED, SPERMACETI, ETC.

Sweden	96,160	22,740	62,130
Denmark	115,320	115,530	103,010
Russia	.....	.....	180
Finland	310	.....	.....
Germany	1,042,660	1,002,040	1,092,540
Netherlands	1,134,360	761,150	748,030
Belgium	386,830	488,280	501,750
Great Britain and Ireland	2,136,730	2,422,060	2,842,570
France	248,360	304,350	384,020
Spain	350	2,440	13,190
Italy	350	.....	1,100
Africa	1,930	.....	.....
United States	30,920	18,090	54,770
Other countries	160	.....	3,230
Total	5,194,440	5,136,680	5,806,520
Total value	$640,390	$619,480	$653,570

OIL CAKE AND OIL-CAKE MEAL.

Sweden	76,500	5,240	34,790
Denmark	126,740	.....	.....
Germany	3,330,950	2,434,490	1,226,940
Netherlands	62,050	16,370	64,430
Belgium	159,890	117,810	32,780
Great Britain and Ireland	43,520	53,390	5,600
France	707,610	423,730	252,180
Spain	.....	.....	30
Italy	.....	10,000	.....
United States	.....	200	1,650
Total	4,507,260	3,061,230	1,618,400
Total value	$169,110	$114,860	$52,050

LINSEED.

Sweden	350	.....	.....
Denmark	10	460	30
Russia	1,653,000	2,193,010	371,640
Germany	3,301,130	1,823,440	3,588,140
Belgium	.....	191,290	559,090
Great Britain and Ireland	305,070	708,010	90
Total	5,259,560	4,916,210	4,518,990
Total value	$239,620	$223,990	$181,650

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

RAPESEED.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	.....	1,070	.....
Denmark	190	.....	10
Germany	107,080	105,330	462,890
Netherlands	.....	380	.....
Belgium	.....	530,160	533,260
Great Britain and Ireland	357,230	152,070	101,560
Total	464,500	789,010	1,097,720
Total value	$22,400	$38,060	$44,110

GRASS SEED.

Sweden	82,370	115,000	39,690
Denmark	17,780	19,560	40,560
Germany	62,590	69,690	132,220
Netherlands	200	.....	700
Belgium	.....	49,360	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	2,700	490	55,260
France	3,840	160	5,570
United States	.....	.....	5,970
Total	169,480	254,260	279,970
Total value	$34,060	$51,110	$60,030

OTHER SEEDS.

Sweden	44,510	39,580	33,381
Denmark	21,442	44,362	14,101
Germany	151,389	54,090	49,418
Netherlands	5,432	9,436	8,782
Belgium	.....	99,830	54,640
Great Britain and Ireland	9,255	11,830	12,572
France	790	860	1,590
Italy	10	.....	.....
United States	12,500	.....	50
Total	245,328	259,988	174,534
Total value	$26,080	$26,740	$18,150

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Sweden	263	706	699
Denmark	1,516	1,814	1,527
Germany	44,388	44,779	45,515
Netherlands	13,030	19,281	23,645
Belgium	1,524	1,388	2,597
Great Britain and Ireland	1,041	935	554
France	13	50	146
United States	3,665	3,819	4,493
Other countries	126	103	146
Total	65,566	72,875	79,322
Total value	$158,150	$175,750	$191,330

WOOLEN YARN, UNDYED.

Sweden	21,289	14,846	15,481
Denmark	208	192	657
Iceland	.....	9	.....
Germany	16,434	19,483	24,666
Netherlands	1,654	5,956	7,153
Belgium	2,055	1,498	500
Great Britain and Ireland	73,892	104,958	124,523
France	54	189	385
Total	115,586	147,131	173,365
Total value	$114,630	$145,870	$167,290

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

WOOLEN YARN, DYED.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	45,676	58,730	80,054
Denmark	1,533	4,186	2,024
Iceland	.....	11	.....
Germany	84,969	75,853	89,012
Netherlands	806	800	1,063
Belgium	11,020	11,669	17,826
Great Britain and Ireland	201,760	237,893	243,232
France	933	3,848	3,952
Total	346,697	392,990	437,163
Total value	$362,360	$421,270	$445,200

COTTON THREAD, UNDYED.

Sweden	291,521	242,509	300,601
Denmark	226	129	618
Germany	7,379	10,213	6,256
Netherlands	558	2,068	1,352
Belgium	9,216	21,110	34,446
Great Britain and Ireland	582,430	592,633	663,618
France	239	421	211
United States	1,848	1,528	590
Total	893,417	870,611	1,007,692
Total value	$383,110	$384,980	$405,110

COTTON THREAD, OTHER.

Sweden	91,410	98,749	118,223
Denmark	262	237	536
Germany	68,015	64,894	96,025
Switzerland	.....	20	.....
Netherlands	912	840	446
Belgium	5,422	4,254	7,525
Great Britain and Ireland	59,031	79,259	83,235
France	151	61	19
Total	225,203	248,314	306,009
Total value	$162,940	$186,320	$213,250

PARAFFIN OIL, PETROLEUM, ETC.

Sweden	785,930	46,370	777,720
Denmark	245,200	14,870	105,010
Russia	4,148,210	2,088,320	2,077,540
Germany	888,060	1,527,810	832,040
Switzerland	.....	.....	253,190
Netherlands	380	2,340	2,950
Belgium	10	583,130	981,730
Great Britain and Ireland	1,714,320	1,127,330	998,130
France	10	10	.....
Spain	1,400	.....	.....
United States	15,634,080	18,841,630	23,296,180
Total	23,417,600	24,231,810	29,324,490
Total value	$690,340	$649,420	$785,880

COAL, CINDERS, AND COKE.

[Quantities in hectoliters of 2.8377 bushels each.]

Sweden	117	935	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	1,673
Germany	148,313	112,541	119,435
Russia	.....	130	.....
Netherlands	93,575	170,024	150,572
Belgium	6	51,366	41,913
Great Britain and Ireland	11,049,473	10,914,530	12,922,447
France	2	2,403	23,375
Total	11,291,486	11,251,929	13,259,415
Total value	$3,328,720	$3,377,390	$3,908,890

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

SALT.

[Quantities in hectoliters of 2.8377 bushels each.]

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	10,941	20,833	2,905
Denmark	1,710	876	837
Faroe Islands	.....	122	190
Iceland	14	.....	250
Russia	275	581	280
Germany	53,852	92,627	64,009
Netherlands	1	142	307
Great Britain and Ireland	113,973	155,042	130,055
France	294	6,058	.....
Portugal and Madeira	263,927	373,468	287,916
Spain	137,353	173,086	240,726
Italy	865,098	857,184	884,294
West Indies	.....	165	.....
Total	1,447,438	1,680,184	1,611,769
Total value	$543,080	$630,420	$604,740

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

PIG IRON.

Sweden	2,275,070	3,282,570	4,032,300
Denmark	801,410	1,573,670	1,053,700
Germany	86,610	10,000	1,500
Netherlands	.....	.....	2,290
Belgium	4,380	.....	970
Great Britain and Ireland	11,938,330	12,203,630	15,783,500
Other countries	100,000	.....	1,600
Total	15,205,800	17,069,870	20,875,860
Total value	$199,690	$217,290	$268,540

IRON IN BARS, HOOPS, BANDS, ETC.

Sweden	12,133,650	11,011,220	10,509,030
Denmark	6,320	69,070	11,740
Germany	884,520	713,220	685,900
Netherlands	482,520	162,190	114,910
Belgium	3,037,710	3,007,150	3,906,040
Great Britain and Ireland	8,385,050	8,009,730	8,330,390
France	4,500	.....	.....
United States	1,250	1,050	800
Other countries	70	.....	50
Total	24,935,590	22,973,630	23,558,860
Total value	$839,160	$759,380	$737,000

IRON IN PLATES.

Sweden	806,830	937,940	735,730
Denmark	4,020	11,690	32,140
Russia	.....	.....	60
Germany	82,920	229,310	226,450
Netherlands	91,010	158,740	110,360
Belgium	1,222,000	1,598,150	2,746,420
Great Britain and Ireland	5,449,330	7,182,400	7,876,720
France	1,630	.....	.....
United States	.....	2,800	.....
Total	7,657,740	10,121,030	11,727,880
Total value	$268,640	$321,390	$344,410

Imports of agricultural and other products into Norway, by countries, etc.—Continued.

[Quantities in kilograms of 2.20462 pounds each.]

COPPER, BRASS, ETC., IN PLATES, BOLTS, AND BARS.

Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sweden	13,530	13,680	33,100
Denmark	22,150	22,190	9,270
Germany	608,170	549,750	538,230
Netherlands	4,330	1,830	7,090
Belgium	35,480	31,580	108,950
Great Britain and Ireland	786,840	708,150	663,310
France	7,540	3,880	2,160
United States	10	.....	.....
Total	1,478,050	1,331,060	1,362,110
Total value	$396,130	$346,010	$335,830

IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Sweden	724,310	404,330	361,520
Denmark	6,680	7,210	6,550
Germany	60,470	73,790	88,730
Netherlands	67,340	49,050	64,670
Belgium	19,570	22,250	17,360
Great Britain and Ireland	285,290	238,510	245,880
France	2,450	5,360	1,870
United States	21,330	10,370	24,090
Other countries	30	40	.....
Total	1,187,470	810,910	809,870
Total value	$413,710	$282,530	$282,150

RAILWAY RAILS.

Sweden	23,100	17,310	678,220
Denmark	230	7,220	5,790
Germany	442,580	310,670	89,450
Netherlands	374,880	322,600	178,790
Belgium	146,420	358,620	371,510
Great Britain and Ireland	7,356,340	7,446,290	9,549,160
France	5,800	6,980	.....
United States	14,630	11,920	5,100
Total	8,363,980	8,481,610	10,878,020
Total value	$246,560	$250,040	$291,530

BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Sweden	37,267	20,024	21,834
Denmark	135,987	139,805	143,991
Germany	66,744	70,781	76,896
Netherlands	995	962	888
Belgium	914	740	1,402
Great Britain and Ireland	10,787	13,009	15,960
France	2,398	3,011	2,288
United States	2,155	2,928	3,430
Other countries	139	71	36
Total	257,386	251,331	266,725
Total value	$413,870	$404,140	$428,910

UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN NORWAY.

The following is a list of the United States consular representatives in Norway, and the places at which they are stationed:

United States consular officers in Norway.

Residence.	Name.	Rank.
Bergen	Fred. G. Gade	Consul.
Christiania	Gerhard Gade	Do.
Arendal	Christian Eyde	Consular agent.
Drontheim	Claus Berg	Do.
Christiansand	Ferdinand Reinhardt	Do.
Stavanger	C. F. Falck	Do.

NORWEGIAN CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The consular representatives of Norway in the United States, with their places of residence, are as follows:

Norwegian consular officers in the United States.

State.	Residence.	Name.	Rank.
Alabama	Mobile	William H. Leinkauf	Vice-consul.
California	San Diego	Warren Eugene Howard	Do.
	San Francisco	Knud H. Lund*	Consul.
	San Pedro	George H. Peck, jr	Vice-consul.
Colorado	Denver	Hjalmar R. Sahlgaard	Do.
District of Columbia	Washington	Per Edward A. Peterson	Do.
Florida	Apalachicola	Antoine J. Murat	Do.
	Key West	William J. H. Taylor	Do.
	Pensacola	C. F. Boysen	Do.
Georgia	Brunswick	Rosendo Torras	Do.
	Darien	Robert Manson	Do.
	Savannah	C. M. Holst	Do.
Illinois	Chicago	John R. Lindgren	Do.
Iowa	Sioux City	Olaf R. Wulfsberg	Do.
Louisiana	New Orleans	Pearl Wight	Do.
Maine	Portland	Tewksbury L. Sweat	Do.
Massachusetts	Boston	Gjert Loots	Do.
Michigan	Grand Haven	Carl T. Pagelson	Do.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Engelbreth H. Hobe	Do.
Mississippi	Pascagoula	Hubert F. Krebs	Do.
Nebraska	Omaha	Emeric M. Stenberg	Do.
New York	New York City	Karl G. M. Woxen†	Consul.
		Christopher Rayn	Vice-consul.
North Carolina	Wilmington	Alexander S. Heide	Do.
Ohio	Cleveland	Laurentius L. Malm	Do.
Oregon	Portland	Arthur Wilson	Do.
South Carolina	Beaufort	Niels Christensen	Do.
	Charleston	Carl Otto Witte	Do.
Texas	Austin	S. Palm	Do.
	Galveston	Bertrand Adoue	Do.
Virginia	Newport News	Charles D. Boggs	Do.
	Norfolk	William Lamb	Do.
Washington	Port Townsend	Eugene Biondi	Do.
	Seattle	Andrew Chilberg	Do.
Wisconsin	Madison	Halle Steensland	Do.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	J. N. Wallem	Do.

* For California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. † For Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

CONSULAR REPORT.

STAVANGER.

The following report, by Mr. C. F. Falck, United States consular agent at Stavanger, Norway, was received, through the medium of the State Department, in response to a circular letter of inquiry issued by the Secretary of Agriculture:

[Stavanger is the most important town on the northwestern coast of Norway, and the fourth largest in the Kingdom. It is situated on Bukken Fjord, 100 miles south of Bergen and about the same distance northwest of Christiansand. It has an excellent harbor, and an active trade, especially in connection with the fisheries. Population January 1, 1891, 23,899.]

1. *Animals:* Horses and sheep are exported hence to England and Scotland.

2. *Cereals:* Barley is imported from Germany and Russia, and flour from America.

3. *Dairy products:* Cheese and butter are exported to England.

4. *Meats:* Fresh meats and canned meats are exported hence to England. Salted meats in barrels are imported from America, especially "Family Beef" and "Extra Mess." Hams are imported from Denmark and Germany, and oleomargarin from America and the Netherlands.

5. *Cotton:* There are no imports nor exports of cotton.

6. *Tobacco:* Manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco is imported from Germany.

7. *Fruits:* Fresh fruits are imported from Germany and England.

8. *Liquors:* Wines and brandies are imported from Germany, France, and England.

9. *Seeds:* Clover seeds and other grass seeds are imported from Germany.

In my consular district there is no considerable consumption of the products named. Consumers depend upon importations for their supply. Direct steamer communications exist with England and Germany, and all products imported from America are transshipped and arrive here by these steamers, being declared at the custom-house as coming from America via England or Germany. Of course, the products may sometimes arrive in a bad state, as they are apt to be rather roughly handled in transshipping.

NOTE ON THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The following is mostly compiled from publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States:-

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress "shall fix the standard of weights and measures." The customary weights and measures of the country are derived from those which were lawful during colonial times, and are almost entirely of English origin. Much interest was shown on the subject in the early days of the Republic by the most eminent men of that time, especially by Washington and Jefferson, who recommended action by Congress in that direction. Up to 1828 there had been no legislation on the subject, but an act was passed that year that a certain piece of brass, now known as the troy pound, should constitute the standard by means of which the coinage of the United States should be regulated. In 1836 an act was passed which provided that a full set or copy of the standards of weights and measures, as provided by the Treasury Department for the use of the customs service, should be prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Weights and Measures and delivered to the governor of each State in the Union. This was done, and went far toward procuring uniformity in the standards. The primary yard and pound adopted by the Executive Departments of the Government soon became practically the standards of the whole country.

The metric system is based on the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian circle measured by calculation from the north pole to the equator, as explained by a diagram of the system printed on the back of this report. The superior character of this system, both for its simplicity and scientific precision, was recognized at an early day by those who were interested in the subject of weights and measures in this country, and, after much agitation on the subject, Congress, in July, 1866, passed the important act by which the metric system of weights and measures is authorized and made lawful throughout the United States; and about the same time, to further the practical use of this system, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute to each State of the Union a set of metric standards of weights and measures, which was done.

The metric system of weights and measures, standards for which have been constructed in accordance with the highest requirements of metrological science, has received the approval of the civilized world, and Congress has for many years authorized and sustained the participation on the part of the United States Government in all the operations which the International Bureau of Weights and Measures advocated.

Our present system of weights and measures has for its sole recommendation that it has been in common use for many years. It is irrational in theory, irksome in practice, and has been condemned by all who have had practice in the use of weights and measures. Furthermore, it has never been authorized or made lawful by act of Congress, and is almost without authorization in the history of Congressional legislation.

METRIC

SYSTEM.

ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.	Surface.	Capacity.	Weight.	Notation.
			Metric ton.	1,000,000
			Quintal.	100,000
Myriameter.			Myriagram.	10,000
Kilometer.		Kiloliter.	Kilogram.	1,000
Hectometer.	Hectare.	Hectoliter.	Hectogram.	100
Decameter.	Decare.	Decaliter.	Decagram.	10
METER.	ARE.	LITER.	GRAM.	1
Decimeter.		Deciliter.	Decigram.	0.1
Centimeter.	Centiare.	Centiliter.	Centigram.	0.01
Millimeter.		Milliliter.	Milligram.	0.001

EQUIVALENTS OF CUSTOMARY AND METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 kilometer	=	0.62137 mile.	1 mile	=	1.60935 kilometers.
1 meter	=	3.28083 feet.	1 yard	=	0.914402 meter.
1 centimeter	=	0.3937 inch.	1 foot	=	0.304801 meter.
1 hectare	=	2.471 acres.	1 inch	=	25.4001 millimeters.
1 are	=	119.6 square yards.	1 square mile	=	2.59 square kilometers.
1 metric ton	=	2,204.62 pounds.	1 acre	=	0.4047 hectare.
1 kilogram	=	2.20462 pounds.	1 square foot	=	9.29 square decimeters.
1 gram	=	15.43236 grains.	1 pound	=	0.45359 kilogram.
1 hectoliter	=	2.8377 bushels.	1 grain	=	64.7989 milligrams.
1 hectoliter	=	26.417 gallons.	1 bushel	=	0.35239 hectoliter.
1 liter	=	1.0567 quarts.	1 gallon	=	3.78543 liters.
1 stere	=	1.308 cubic yards.	1 cubic foot	=	0.02832 cubic meter.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MEASURES.

1 Imperial bushel equals 2,218.192 cubic inches.
1 Winchester bushel (used in United States) equals 2,150.42 cubic inches.
1 Imperial gallon equals 277.274 cubic inches.
1 wine gallon (as used in United States) equals 231 cubic inches.

RULES.

1. To reduce Imperial bushels to Winchester bushels, multiply the number of Imperial bushels by 1.03152.

2. To reduce Winchester bushels to Imperial bushels, multiply the number of Winchester bushels by 0.969447.

3. To reduce Imperial gallons to United States wine gallons, multiply the number of Imperial gallons by 1.20032.

4. To reduce United States wine gallons to Imperial gallons, multiply the number of wine gallons by 0.833111.